

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously in  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

10. 31,224

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1983

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria... 4.00 Dn. Israel... 4.00 Dn. Norway... 4.00 Dn.  
Austria... 17.5 S. Italy... 17.5 S. Denmark... 4.00 Dn.  
Belgium... 16.00 Dn. Jordan... 4.00 Dn. Portugal... 4.00 Dn.  
Canada... 4.00 Dn. Kuwait... 4.00 Dn. Saudi Arabia... 4.00 Dn.  
Cyprus... 4.00 Dn. Lebanon... 4.00 Dn. Spain... 4.00 Dn.  
Denmark... 4.00 Dn. Libya... 4.00 Dn. Sweden... 4.00 Dn.  
Egypt... 4.00 Dn. Luxembourg... 4.00 Dn. Switzerland... 4.00 Dn.  
Finland... 4.00 Dn. Monaco... 4.00 Dn. Taiwan... 4.00 Dn.  
France... 4.00 Dn. Netherlands... 4.00 Dn. Turkey... 4.00 Dn.  
Germany... 4.00 Dn. Oman... 4.00 Dn. U.A.E... 4.00 Dn.  
Greece... 4.00 Dn. Qatar... 4.00 Dn. U.S.A. (Excl. Alaska)... 4.00 Dn.  
Hong Kong... 4.00 Dn. Saudi Arabia... 4.00 Dn. Yugoslavia... 4.00 Dn.  
India... 4.00 Dn. Singapore... 4.00 Dn. Zaire... 4.00 Dn.

ESTABLISHED 1887



**SOVEREIGNTY TALKS** — Sir Edward Youde, the governor of Hong Kong, arrived in Beijing on Monday for a second round of talks on the future of the British colony. China wants to regain sovereignty by 1997, when Britain's lease runs out.

## Fighting Erupts in Western Sahara Between Morocco and Insurgents

**RABAT, Morocco** — Major fighting has erupted in the Western Sahara for the first time in 18 months, just as the Organization of African Unity consulted King Hassan II of Morocco about holding a referendum in the disputed territory.

The Moroccan news agency MAP said Monday that 50 Polisario guerrillas had been killed Sunday when 1,000 of them fought against the Moroccan garrison at M'sied in the north. The agency reported Moroccan casualties as two dead and 30 wounded.

The Polisario said in a statement

received Monday by the Algerian news agency APS that its units had launched a large-scale attack against at M'sied. It gave no details of casualties.

The statement said the attack followed "the growing intransigence of the Moroccan regime, which refuses the road to peace, believing in a so-called military victory after receiving sophisticated support in logistics from its protectors in the last two years."

It was the first major clash reported by the Moroccans since Jan. 11, 1982.

The Polisario has been fighting for independence for the Western Sahara for seven years.

The attack was launched the day an OAU mission left Morocco after delivering a message to King Hassan from Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopia's leader and the current chairman of the organization, about discussing moves for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Last month, the OAU called on Morocco to negotiate directly with the Polisario and hold a referendum on the fate of the territory.

In a national broadcast on Saturday, King Hassan said that if a referendum vote went against Morocco he would never give the Sahara "on a golden platter to a rabble of mercenaries."

## U.S. Aide, Salvadoran Rebels Fail To Meet

**By Lydia Chavez**  
*New York Times Service*

**SAN SALVADOR** — Richard B. Stone, the U.S. special envoy to Central America, failed to meet with Salvadoran rebels, cut short his trip to the region and headed to Washington on Sunday without explanation.

Mr. Stone arrived in El Salvador Sunday afternoon from Costa Rica, where he had been expected to meet with the rebels Friday. He met briefly with President Alvaro Magaña and then left for Washington.

When asked if Mr. Stone's visit to the area was a failure, a U.S. Embassy official responded, "It was hoped that a meeting would take place, and one was scheduled."

The officials declined to reveal who Mr. Stone planned to meet in Costa Rica, saying the issue was "too sensitive."

[Upon arriving at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, early Monday morning, Mr. Stone refused to comment on what went wrong with his plans to meet with the leftist guerrilla leaders in San José, the Costa Rican capital. The Associated Press reported.]

"[Until] I have a chance to report to the secretary of state and President Reagan," Mr. Stone said, "I would be inappropriate to make any comment on the trip."

In San José, Salvadoran rebel organizations said that a meeting between the guerrillas' political leaders and Mr. Stone had been prevented by matters of procedure.

The statement did not elaborate on the nature of the problem. But Costa Rican government sources said that it was a disagreement among the rebels, rather than with the U.S. side, that prevented the talks from taking place.

Included in the Salvadoran delegation that convened in San José before Mr. Stone's arrival were Roberto Zamora, who directs the political and diplomatic section of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which coordinates the guerrillas' political organizations, and Guillermo Ungo, the head of the front, and a vice president of the Socialist International.

Official Costa Rican sources were quoted in San José on Saturday as saying that plans for talks between Mr. Stone and the Salvadorans broke down almost immediately Friday.

The sources said that resistance to any talks with the U.S. envoy



**Richard B. Stone, the U.S. special envoy, in San Salvador, after a Costa Rican meeting with guerrillas was called off.**

had come from the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the organization representing the guerrilla armies.

Most Salvadoran politicians and some U.S. diplomats did not expect a meeting to take place.

Mr. Stone had been expected to urge the rebels' political leadership to take part in Salvadoran presidential elections, tentatively scheduled for December.

Both the political and military arms of the Salvadoran guerrilla front have been opposed to that course, saying that it was too dangerous to field candidates under the present political and military structure.

An effort to elicit the rebels' participation in the elections has been linked by some U.S. congressmen to their support for continued military aid to El Salvador.

U.S. efforts to draw the left into the elections has always been considered by Salvadoran leaders to be an impossible mission and one that was ill-planned from the beginning.

The rebels have said they would not participate in elections unless changes were made in the government structure, including the army. The government has said that it would talk to the rebels only about taking part in the elections.

The guerrillas have made repeated calls for "unconditional dialogue" with the Salvadoran government.

"Frankly speaking, I have never been very hopeful," Mr. Magaña said last week. "It is very difficult for them to participate after three years of fighting and then to come to the elections like Boy Scouts."

**Army Completes Sweep**

The Salvadoran Army said Sunday it has completed a sweep through a rebel stronghold, clearing the area to the Honduran border and retaking the Chalatenango province town of La Palma, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

A 4,000-man government force began its advance into northern Chalatenango province last week, an army spokesman said, and by Sunday had cleared rebels from up to six towns along the highway that connects San Salvador and Honduras.

Colonel Ramón Antonio Morales Ruiz, commander of the fourth infantry brigade based in Chalatenango, said that the army had met little resistance in its push into the area.

The Chalatenango region, the second poorest of El Salvador's 14 provinces, has been a major base of operations for three years of the radical Popular Liberation Forces, the largest of the five guerrilla groups operating in the country.

## Poland's Sejm To Meet Soon On Martial Law; Repeal Likely

**By Thomas W. Netter**  
*The Associated Press*

**WARSAW** — Parliament will convene within two weeks to take up the issue of martial law, the speaker said Monday, and there are indications it will be repealed.

Piotr Stefanowski, speaker of the parliament, or Sejm, said in a televised interview that the meeting "to regulate the matter of martial law" would probably take place just before Poland's national day on July 22.

"This meeting of the Sejm will be the most important," Mr. Stefanowski said.

His announcement coincided with a statement by Cardinal Józef Glemp, returning from an 11-day visit to the Vatican, that he expected martial law to be lifted by the national holiday.

Also on Monday, government-controlled news organizations asserted it was time for repeal.

Poland's government imposed martial law Dec. 13, 1981, and suspended the independent trade union Solidarity. The union was banned the following October and martial law was partially lifted in December 1982.

A full repeal of martial law would mean a formal end to military rule.

However, political and administrative mechanisms would remain in place. Other severe restrictions were made permanent by amendments to the penal code.

Mr. Stefanowski said parliament would also consider other amendments to the constitution and that the session would last two days. He gave no other details.

Cardinal Glemp, primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, said an amnesty for Solidarity members and advisers Solidarity might accompany repeal of martial law.

When asked if the action would be taken on national day, Cardinal Glemp said at an airport news conference: "I think that this holiday is related to the expectation of lifting martial law."

"I think that the amnesty will be the result of lifting martial law," Cardinal Glemp added. "The amnesty is general and the acts of absolutism will be specific."

Cardinal Glemp's comment indicated some unionists or Solidarity

advisers imprisoned or held for trial since the crackdown might not be freed.

Warsaw has been rife with rumors that parliament would meet July 20 and 21, and that Communist party and government chief, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, would propose an end to martial law.

A Western diplomat agreed that the signs of a repeal were growing, but he cautioned that General Jaruzelski might want to wait until the Aug. 31 anniversary of the 1980 agreements that created Solidarity.

"There is nothing extraordinary in the hypothesis that martial law will be lifted by the 22d of this month," the diplomat said. "We do think that martial law will be lifted soon. But whether it is on July 22 or after August is anybody's guess. But the movement is there."

A Communist Party report has said conditions in Poland have stabilized, and the government-backed front, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, or PRON, issued a plea for an amnesty and an end to martial law.

The Polish official press agency PAP added fuel to speculation Sunday with an optimistic commentary. Carried by Polish radio Monday, it said "the long-awaited moment has come to draw the final conclusion from all this," suggesting that the conclusion to be drawn would be the formal lifting of martial law.

Newspaper commentaries Monday also said the political front's appeal should be heeded.

The government daily Rzeczpospolita said: "The analysis of sociopolitical realities accompanying the appeal lets us suspect the initiative to lift martial law will be fully accepted by the authorities."

## Kremlin Disappointed by Kohl Visit

**Officials Irked by Chancellor's Overtures to East Germany**

**By Dusko Doder**  
*Washington Post Service*

**MOSCOW** — The visit here last week of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany produced keen disappointment for the Soviet leaders.

Mr. Kohl's talks with President Yuri V. Andropov are deemed a failure, and not only because of the absence of understanding on the question of new U.S. nuclear missiles to be deployed in Western Europe.

In contrast to his Social Democratic predecessors, Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Kohl had no new position to offer because he had already aligned himself without reservation with the Reagan administration's position.

That was anticipated, however, and Mr. Andropov canceled his scheduled meetings with the chancellor last Monday in a way calculated to express disappointment.

But while Moscow had anticipated disappointment, it was nevertheless surprised by the chancellor's firmness and annoyed by his public discussion of the question of German unity.

Moreover, there is a feeling here that Mr. Kohl's smooth performance gave him a tactical advantage. Despite the absence of any progress, Mr. Kohl's long discussion with Mr. Andropov and other Soviet leaders can be interpreted as a demonstration that he had made

the effort to promote a compromise on the question of scheduled deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

West German diplomats said that in itself constituted a significant achievement for the chancellor.

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

Mr. Kohl's visit to Moscow, who is facing domestic opposition to the deployment, and Mr. Kohl now could not be accused of having missed an opportunity to work for a compromise.

But what the Russians found particularly irksome was Mr. Kohl's talk of the ultimate goal of German unity.

From Moscow's point of view, the talk about German unity was designed to create trouble between the Soviet Union and East Germany. It was preceded by a credit of one billion Deutsche marks that the Kohl government extended to East Germany two weeks ago. The credit is to be provided at a nominal rate of interest and is not linked to any specific projects or purchases.

Subsequently, Franz Josef Strauss, one of the leading conservative politicians in West Germany, proposed to visit East Germany and call on its leader, Erich Honecker.

The Russians see all this as a West German attempt to influence the East Germans. Given the geopolitical realities, it is not likely

that such a play could work. But Moscow cannot afford to be negligent on the issue.

In this context, both sides have revived memories of World War II and their bitterness. As a result, Bonn's Ostpolitik, developed by Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt, is now placed under a severe strain.

Pravda, commenting Sunday on the visit, focused exclusively on Mr. Kohl's support for the missile deployment but hinted at the broader question of Soviet-West German relations.

"Is it really possible to go along a one-way road in opposite directions — to strive for the development of good relations with the Soviet Union and at the same time to place nuclear offensive weapons against it on one's territory?" Pravda asked.

"Good prospects" for bilateral relations "were clouded by the oncoming threat of a new twist in the arms race in Europe whose consequences are difficult to predict," it said. "The chancellor acted as if he had never heard about the inevitably negative consequences that the deployment of rockets would have on the relations between our countries."

From public and private Soviet comments it is clear that Moscow views the outcome of Mr. Kohl's visit as an end to a "special relationship" it had maintained with Bonn for more than a decade.

## U.S. Is Thought Likely to Retaliate Over Airport Sanctions by Chinese

**By Michael Parks**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**BEIJING** — A 15-year-old American schoolboy flying from Japan to join his family in London was pulled off an airliner while it refueled here recently and told that before she could leave she must pay a \$1,000 fine for not having a Chinese transit visa.

In tears, unable to pay and facing the prospect of being held by Chinese immigration authorities for an offense of which she was unaware, the girl was finally rescued by Pakistan International Airlines' Beijing manager, who arranged for payment.

It was the latest of perhaps 20 such incidents during the past six months and appears likely to prompt U.S. retaliation.

According to informed sources in Beijing, the State Department has recommended to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service that all Chinese citizens on airplanes that land in the United States to refuel be similarly required to get transit visas. If they fail to do so, the airline would be fined \$1,000 a person. The new regulation is expected to be announced in Washington shortly.

Only a few Chinese are likely to be affected, mostly officials flying between Japan and Europe via Anchorage. The Chinese would be placed in the same category as trans-

velers from North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and Iraq.

Chinese who change planes or stay for a day or two in the United States are already required to have transit visas, as are all foreign nationals. Beijing has said that its actions were "reciprocal measures," although U.S. diplomats in Beijing protested there is a significant difference between not leaving the airplane or transit lounge and staying over for a day or two.

The Chinese action has led to angry confrontations at Beijing International Airport as American passengers, including a diplomat, have been pulled off Pakistan International Airlines planes during refueling stops and fined \$1,000 each if they do not have transit visas.

Those who have refused to pay, or did not have the money, were held in the airport hotel, generally overnight but occasionally for as long as three days, and sent back to Pakistan or Japan to restart their trip, either with a visa or via another route.

U.S. Embassy protests have been virtually ignored by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, according to informed Western diplomats.

The Chinese action, apparently stems, the sources said, from an incident in San Francisco in September 1981, when five Chinese officials on their way to Vancouver arrived without transit visas.

CAAC, the Chinese national airline, was told to take them back or pay a fine of \$1,000 for each of the five. After a day of discussion, the airline agreed to pay the fine, and did so a year later.

The Chinese airline has declined to sign an agreement with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service under which its passengers could enter the United States without visas if they were transferring within two days to another flight outside the United States. This agreement would make the airline responsible for them while they are in the United States and for their departure, and diplomats in Beijing said China appears reluctant to have its airline accept such obligations for travelers from other countries.

Virtually all Chinese officials traveling to Canada or to Latin America fly first to the United States on CAAC to conserve foreign exchange, and the U.S. Embassy in Beijing issues an average of 150 transit visas a month for such travel.

Beijing's action, which is directed only at U.S. citizens, may be aimed at getting U.S. agreement to drop the requirement for transit visas altogether, according to Western diplomats, who say that this is extremely unlikely as only Canadians now have permission to transit without visas.



**Bezuayhe Tesema with her mother. It is unlikely that the Ethiopian child has survived the famine in Africa.**

## The Children Suffer

**Babies Die First in African Drought**

**By Jay Ross**  
*Washington Post Service*

**ZWI HAMUSIT, Ethiopia** — By the time you read this, Bezuayhe Tesema, a 2-year-old wisp of skin and bones, will certainly be dead.

At the Zwi Hamusit "shelter" late in May, Bezuayhe weighed less than 9½ pounds (4.3 kilograms).

This is the second of four articles on the famine in Africa.

and was only 24 inches (61 centimeters) long. The average healthy baby in the United States usually reaches that weight a month or two after birth and would be three times her weight by age 2.

Suffering from pneumonia, often one of the harbingers of death in childhood malnutrition, Bezuayhe had lost more than 10 ounces (283 grams) since her last weighing two months before.

Her tiny ribs protruded against her shriveled skin; her arms were like toothpicks. Flies covered her eyes and almost as much of Bezuayhe's body as her ragged clothes. They also crawled in the cup of milk she was too weak to drink, despite her mother's pleading efforts.

Birtukan Metefiria, a nutritionist

with the World Vision International relief team, made it clear that she was dying.

Bezuayhe was one of the worst cases of malnutrition in several relief centers in northern Ethiopia, where tens of thousands of people face starvation in a new famine in Africa.

She was one of 84 severely malnourished children at the makeshift camp receiving "intensive" feeding in an effort to keep them alive, according to Deneke Wayu, a health assistant for World Vision, a voluntary relief organization with headquarters in Monrovia, California.

More than 380 other children were receiving "supplementary" feeding for a less critical state of malnutrition. Children are put on the intensive feeding program if the circumference of their arms is five inches or less.

Most of the children under 5 in the camp were classified malnourished, meaning their height and weight were less than 80 percent of the norm.

The situation at Zwi Hamusit could be a forerunner of widespread starvation unless great intervention comes.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

## 119 Are Killed As Plane Crashes In South Ecuador

**The Associated Press**

**QUITO, Ecuador** — A jetliner crashed into a mountain and exploded in flames while attempting to land at the southern city of Cuenca on Monday, killing all 119 persons aboard. It was Ecuador's worst aviation disaster.

The civil aviation director, General Eduardo Duran, said an investigation into possible sabotage had been ordered after a Cuenca radio station reported that witnesses had seen the plane explode before crashing.

But aviation officials said they could not confirm the radio report of the explosion, and the station later dropped reports of an explosion before the crash and said only that "the plane burst into flames when it hit the side of a mountain."

The Boeing 737 was on a scheduled 40-minute flight from Quito to Cuenca, 250 miles (400 kilometers) south of the Ecuadorian capital. It carried 112 passengers and a crew of seven, the aviation authority said.

Most were believed to be Ecuadorian civilians.

## INSIDE

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## U.K. Seamen Bar Dumping

**Reuters**

**LONDON** — Seamen blocked government plans Monday to dump nuclear waste in the Atlantic by boycotting a ship headed to sea southwest of England. The National Union of Seamen urged the government to call a two-year halt to nuclear waste disposal while scientists assessed its likely effect on the environment.

## Spain Debates Law to Regulate Parochial Schools

**By John Darnton**  
*New York Times Service*

**MADRID** — The Spanish government, venturing into a head-on conflict with the Roman Catholic Church, is working on legislation to change the operations and character of thousands of parochial schools.

The new law would change the system for state subsidies to the schools, regulate standards for student admission and hiring of teachers, and give parents and students a powerful voice in administrative decisions.

The law poses potentially far-reaching effects, since a third of all Spanish pupils attend religious schools. Most are run along traditional lines, with strict discipline, total control vested in the administration, a heavy emphasis on Roman Catholic doctrine and few modern subjects.

The conservative, church-oriented press calls the furor over the law "the scholastic war." The bill, titled the Law of the Right to Education, has been approved in draft form by the cabinet and will come up in parliament in the fall.

Since the Socialists have a commanding majority, passage is certain. Already the battle lines are drawn, with the government on one side and the conservative Popular Alliance Party and various Catholic groups such as the Association of Catholic Parents and Teachers on the other.

The struggle, most observers believe, will be even more bitter than the battle over the government's bill to remove criminal penalties in cases of therapeutic abortions.

The government says it is out to modernize and make rational the educational system, which is split between public and private schools, to "bring it into the 20th century."

"In a modern society, tolerant and pluralistic, schools can no longer be what they were 30 years ago," said José María Maravall, minister of education and science.

The opponents of the law make much of what they call "the right to choose a Catholic-inspired education" and denounce the law as unwarranted state interference.

The hidden motive, those groups suggest, is to secularize education or to starve out the religious schools so that the ability of parents to

select a religious or secular education for their children will be subverted.

"They are copying the line of Eurocommunism," said María José Fernández, vice president of the Spanish Federation of Religious Instruction. "In no other country with a system of state subsidies are such conditions imposed on the schools' administration."

His assertion is disputed by government officials, who say that the new law simply sets down minimum standards and regulations for private schools that want to continue receiving money from the state.

In a sense, the issue is a byproduct of the years of neglect for social services under the nearly 40 years of Franco dictatorship. With a woefully inadequate number of public schools, the church was given major rights and responsibilities in the field of education for both practical and ideological reasons. The church's influence, even at university level, gave it considerable power in shaping Spanish society.

Today, with universal and compulsory education up until the age of 14, the public system (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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# Iceland Keeps Low Profile in Strong Defense Links to U.S.

By Peter Osnes

Washington Post Service

KEFLAVIK, Iceland — Any list of American postwar military client-states would include embattled countries like Israel and South Korea, for a time South Vietnam and Cambodia, and now, El Salvador.

Yet Iceland, the nation that actually relies more than any in the world on a U.S. military presence for its security, is rarely spoken of as an American dependent. A low profile is crucial to preserving a relationship that is vital to both parties.

Strategically located at the crossroads of North Atlantic shipping lanes in an increasingly busy area for Soviet air and naval activity, Iceland is the only member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that has no armed forces of its own. The government's sole weapons belong to a tiny six-vessel Coast Guard intended to shoot away fish poachers.

Iceland's entire defense, therefore — and for that matter a substantial part of its fishing-based economy — is supported by the United States and has been almost continuously since Iceland became a sovereign state in 1944. With a population of only about 230,000, Iceland is a mini-state in many respects.

But underwritten by the United States, it manages to play a full part in European councils, while protect-

ing with vaunted Nordic vigilance its distinctive national character.

These unique and deliberately unsung ties were refurbished last week when Vice President George Bush visited Iceland for talks on security issues. Mr. Bush also took time to give a rousing pep talk to the 3,000 American military personnel and their families based on an uninviting, windswept lava plain.

To coincide with Mr. Bush's visit, the United States and Iceland signed an agreement for construction of a new civilian-military air terminal at Keflavik with about \$20 million authorized by the U.S. Congress. The go-ahead for the project is evidence that periodic efforts by Iceland's leftist political parties to evict the United States have, for now, plainly been abandoned.

In 1974 an Icelandic government invoked the cancellation clause in the defense agreement that was signed with the United States in 1951. But the crisis subsided — in large part because of a petition signed by a quarter of the country's population opposing the move — and succeeding governments of various political casts have left the subject pretty much alone.

There are several reasons why. Probably the most important is that given its size and resources, Iceland simply could not mount a meaningful defense of its own and has no desire to replace U.S. forces with any others.

"No independent country wants a foreign force on its territory," said Prime Minister Steingunnur Hermannsson, Mr. Hermannsson noted, in an analogy often used in Iceland, that the 3,000 American military people living less than an hour's drive from the capital, Reykjavik, is, in Icelandic terms, the equivalent of about three million foreign troops being stationed in the vicinity of Washington.

But, Mr. Hermannsson said, ask Icelanders whether they would prefer another national force to Americans, "perhaps Germans, French or even Scandinavians, the answer would be absolutely not."

Recognizing that national sensibilities are the major cause of Iceland's ambivalence about the American presence, the United States goes to considerable lengths to restrain its visibility.

Off base, no uniforms are permitted and there is a "downtown" curfew for younger enlisted men.

But while the United States does its best to be ignored, the Soviet Union has adopted exactly the opposite tack with Iceland. According to the figures kept by naval intelligence, the number of Soviet planes and sea vessels sighted in and above Iceland's frigid waters has been increasing steadily. But the biggest upsurge has been in submarine operations.

"The growth in Soviet submarine deployments is

awesome," Keflavik's commander, Rear Admiral Ronald F. Marryott, told an Icelandic audience recently.

Over a 10-year period, he said, the number of Soviet nuclear powered submarines passing Iceland has increased by about 300 percent.

Numbers such as those, designed to justify American involvement, have to be taken on faith. But there is no doubt about the growing size of Moscow's diplomatic contingent in Reykjavik. The Soviet mission is by far the largest in Iceland, with more than 80 people, more than four times the number of Americans at the U.S. Embassy.

Moscow's most important hold on the Icelanders is the fact that it sells them about 60 percent of the oil they need. While that amount has been declining recently, it still represents considerable economic leverage.

Overall, the record of U.S. relations with its military clients in recent decades has been unstable, sometimes as in Indonesia, tragically so.

But in Iceland, there appears to be widespread recognition for now that the Russians need to be countered in the north Atlantic and that only the United States is capable of doing so, under the internationalist guise of NATO.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Prime Minister of Nepal Resigns

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI) — Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, the first prime minister elected under Nepal's parliamentary system, resigned Monday following a defeat in a no-confidence vote in the National Assembly.

Amid charges of widespread official corruption and government ineptitude, Mr. Thapa was defeated in the vote on the motion by the opposition, 108-17. Five hours later, the government was dissolved and an election for a prime minister was scheduled Tuesday.

The collapse of the government occurred after 22 of Mr. Thapa's 35 cabinet ministers, including his closest allies, resigned to protest the prime minister's economic policies and alleged malfeasance. The forced resignation represents a victory for advocates of a liberalization and appears to reflect an attempt by King Birendra to encourage democracy.

### Chinese, in U.S., Seek Nuclear Pact

BEIJING (UPI) — A high-level Chinese delegation is in Washington to discuss a nuclear cooperation agreement that would allow U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China for the first time. Chinese officials said Monday.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman confirmed the arrival of the Chinese delegation and said they would make a courtesy call Monday on Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam.

A statement issued by China's State Commission for Science and Technology suggested that the United States has already drafted a proposed agreement, an indication the secret talks are further along than has been revealed. U.S. companies have been barred from selling nuclear technology to China because of its refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

### Gulf Oil Spill Is Called 'Catastrophic'

GLAND, Switzerland (AP) — Pollution by the continuing oil spill in the Gulf has taken "catastrophic" proportions, threatening long-lasting damage to freshwater supplies and marine life, according to a survey released Monday by the World Wildlife Fund.

The wildlife fund said oil is continuing to be spilled underwater at an estimated rate of 1,200 barrels a day since last March from three wells in Iran's offshore Nowruz field. Efforts to cap the wells have been thwarted by the war between Iran and Iraq. Contamination of the water has forced closure of desalination plants or curtailment of operations in several Saudi communities and threatens other plants from Kuwait to Oman, the survey said.

Although scientists have not been able to make a detailed examination of the environmental damage, the survey said, they have spotted about 50 dolphins or sea cows on eastern Gulf beaches; the sea cows are believed to represent almost the entire Gulf population of this rare marine mammal. According to the survey, the scientists have also recorded unusually high numbers of dead marine turtles, dolphins, fish, sea snakes, and birds on the beaches, presumed to be victims of the spill. A spokesman for the fund said the survey was based on information received from independent researchers whom he declined to name.

### IRA Bombs Precede Orange Day

BELFAST (UPI) — Irish Republican Army firebombs exploded Monday across Northern Ireland in a campaign to disrupt Tuesday's Orange Day parades, a Protestant celebration.

Police reported no injuries in the attacks, which occurred in Belfast and towns in the south — Killybeg, Castledawson and Downpatrick. More than 100,000 Protestants are expected to take part in 27 parades to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne, fought in 1690 between Roman Catholic forces of King James and the Protestant forces of King William of Orange.

### Bonn Spells Out Loan Concessions

BONN (Reuters) — Heinrich Windelen, the West German minister for inter-German affairs, Monday spelled out the concessions expected from East Germany in return for a 1-billion Deutsche mark (\$400,000) credit approved by Bonn last month.

At the same time, Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian premier who normally urges a hard line toward the East, said he did not rule out a meeting with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, later this month.

Mr. Windelen, in an interview to be published Tuesday in the mass circulation Bild Zeitung, said he expects an easing of traffic restrictions, more human contacts, a substantial lowering of the minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors to East Germany and more permits for East German pensioners to visit relatives in the West.

### Genscher Briefs U.S. on Soviet Ta

WASHINGTON (Compiled Dispatches) — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, briefed Secretary of State George Shultz and President Ronald Reagan Monday on last week's meeting Moscow between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Soviet officials.

In an interview released Monday in West Germany, Mr. Genscher said, "I will tell President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz of our impression that the Soviet Union wants dependable ties to the Federal Republic of Germany and the entire West." Mr. Genscher told Bild newspaper that he based his opinion on the reception that he and Mr. Kohl received in Moscow last week.

U.S. officials said they were particularly interested in President Yuri V. Andropov's reported suggestion that talks on medium-range missile be extended. The talks are due to adjourn Thursday for a two-month break. In the newspaper interview, Mr. Genscher said the talks in Moscow confirmed his conviction that the West should negotiate intensively with the Soviet Union in the next few months on disarmament and cooperation.

### Message Reported in Italy Abduction

ROME (AP) — The suspected kidnapper of teen-age girl reportedly held as ransom for Mehmet Ali Agca's freedom has offered indications that she is still alive, the Rome daily Paese Sera reported Monday.

The reply followed an appeal Sunday by Pope John Paul II, who said he was doing "all that is humanly possible" to help in the case of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee missing since June 22.

The pro-Catholic daily said that a caller, who spoke imperfect Italian, directed editors to Leonardo da Vinci airport. They found a photocopy of a message from Emanuela to her parents hidden in a small religious shrine there. "Dear mamma and papa, don't worry about me. I am fine," said the note, which was written on a school document that belonged to Emanuela. Police sources said it appeared to be genuine but could have been written any time.

### Seoul Says 1,856 Families Reunited

SEOUL (Reuters) — A total of 1,856 families separated by the Korean War have been reunited by a television program that lasted on and off for 10 days, the state-run Korea Broadcasting System said Monday.

The response to a planned two-hour program to reunite 10 families was so great that the station scrapped most scheduled programs to make way for up to 10 hours a day of reunion requests, it said. Similar programs will be run weekly, it said.

It added that three families found relatives living in the United States through a satellite linkup over the weekend with a Korean television station in Los Angeles.

### Psychiatrists Honor Soviet Dissident

VIENNA (UPI) — The World Psychiatric Association has named a Soviet dissident an honorary member and accepted the resignations of the Soviet, Czechoslovak and Bulgarian psychiatric associations.

The association, meeting Sunday before the formal opening Monday of the congress, named the dissident Soviet psychiatrist Anatoli Koryagin an honorary member. Two years ago he was sentenced to seven years in prison and five years in internal exile for publicizing the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.

### For the Record

BEIRUT (Reuters) — At least 22,000 Sunni Moslems gathered for prayers in a West Beirut sports stadium Monday to mark the end of the holy month of Ramadan. It was said to be one of Lebanon's biggest Islamic gatherings in memory.

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife, Hamelore, will visit Israel from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4, the Bonn press information office said Monday. The visit, announced earlier, will be the first by a West German chancellor since Willy Brandt's trip to Israel in 1973.

## Chad Appeals To France To Send Troops

The Associated Press

NDJAMENA, Chad — Chad issued a call Monday for "as many French troops as can be sent" to bolster government forces who were reported fighting in the streets for control of the vital northeastern city of Abbeché.

Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat, making the Chadian government's most direct appeal for French military intervention, said French troops, aircraft and logistical support were needed to "counterbalance" the monthlong offensive by Libyan-backed insurgents.

He said French-supplied weapons had been deployed at Abbeché, where government forces clashed Monday with the insurgents, who are nominally led by former President Goukouni Oueddei. Mr. Mahamat said the two sides shared control of the city of 30,000 people, which anchors the crucial east-west supply route to Ndjamena, the capital of the former French colony.

Meanwhile, Radio Bardai, Mr. Goukouni's radio station in northern Chad, said the rebel forces still controlled Abbeché and claimed to have defeated the government forces.

In their drive, the rebels have won control of more than a third of Chad. A Western analyst monitoring developments in the fighting said that to turn the advantage, government forces must recapture Abbeché, the country's second most strategic city, and take the offensive.

In Dakar, Senegal, an Organization of African Unity delegation headed by Peter Onu, interim secretary-general of the OAU, and Goshu Wolde, the Ethiopian foreign minister, arrived to meet with President Abdou Diouf about finding a solution to the Chadian problem. The delegation also was to meet with leaders from Morocco, Nigeria and Guinea before an OAU executive meeting later in the week.

## Study in Chicago Finds School Bias

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A secret study concludes that thousands of minority students remain in segregated schools because the Chicago Board of Education has not actively recruited them for its voluntary desegregation program.

The study, commissioned by the school board in January and presented in March, reported that Chicago schools have not moved fast enough to desegregate under a voluntary plan agreed to with the Justice Department in 1980. Details of the study were published Monday by the Chicago Sun-Times.

The report found that 82 percent of Chicago's black students are in all-black schools, and one-sixth of the Hispanic students are in overcrowded, racially isolated schools.



OFF COURSE — An Israeli policeman inspected anti-Communist pamphlets found in a hot-air balloon that landed on Sunday near Tel Aviv. The balloon was blown 6,000 miles off course after being launched from Taiwan toward China. The pamphlets urged mainland Chinese to defect, Israel Radio said.

## Israelis Relax a Curfew, Patrol Hebron's Streets

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israeli soldiers patrolled the streets of the occupied West Bank city of Hebron on Monday, an army spokesman said, after lifting curfew restrictions for the daylight hours so Moslems could celebrate the end of the monthlong Ramadan fast.

The curfew was imposed Thursday after an Israeli settler was slain near the Hebron marketplace. Under the restrictions, many of the city's 70,000 Arab inhabitants could not leave their homes except for a four-hour break on Sunday. Israeli Radio reported that soldiers had stepped in to prevent violence between Moslem and Jewish worshippers at the Tomb of Abraham, the site of a mosque and a synagogue and a focus of religious tension in Hebron.

Israeli settlers complained that the army was not being tough enough with Hebron's Arabs.

Meanwhile, members of the family of Aaron Gross, 19, a seminarian student who was killed, were quoted in Israeli newspapers as expressing dismay at the way the government reacted after the slaying.

The Jerusalem Post quoted Mr. Gross's mother, Yehudit Gross, as saying the family had wanted a private funeral, but her son's burial on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem had instead become a political event.

Mr. Gross's grandfather, Rabbi Yehuda Ginsberg, was quoted as saying: "The government has been so thoughtless. . . . We came here because we belong in Eretz Israel (the land of Israel) and we're willing to pay the price. . . . Now every political group is trying to use this tragedy for its own advantage."

■ Cubans Join PLO Talks

A Cuban mission, headed by Levi Farah Balmaseda, a special envoy of President Fidel Castro, is in Tunis to mediate a dispute between Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Syria. Reuters reported Monday from Tunis.

Cubans arrived Saturday from Damascus, where they held talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Foreign Minister Abdel al-Halim Khaddam. Palestinian officials in Tunis said.

## Millions Battle Yangtze Waters

Reuters

BEIJING — Millions of people in one of China's most populated regions battled Monday to strengthen banks along the swollen Yangtze River.

The New China News Agency said water was above the warning mark along the middle and lower reaches of the 3,900-mile (6,300-kilometer) river. There are about 77 million people living in the five provinces affected.

A spokesman at the nation's flood control center said vast areas would be endangered if heavy rains hit the river's tributaries.

## Werner Egk, 82, German Composer, Dies

United Press International

INNING, West Germany — Werner Egk, 82, the German composer and director whose original works included the opera "Peer Gynt," died Sunday of heart failure at his Bavarian home on Lake Ammer, his family said Monday.

Mr. Egk's colorful compositions, both operas and ballets, reflected his life and experiences in Bavaria. They also showed the influence of Stravinsky in harmony, instrumentation, rhythmic strength and sense of humor.

Mr. Egk, a pupil of Carl Orff, the Bavarian composer who died last year, was devoted to opera, which he once called "the most beautiful, magical monstrosity." His first

opera, a fairy tale called "The Magic Fiddle," written in 1935, has been staged by about 100 different producers.

Mr. Egk also composed such opera and ballet music as "Irish Legends" and "The Chinese Nightingale."

The composer, who was director of the Berlin Opera from 1936 to 1940 and director of the city's Academy of Music from 1950 to 1953, caused a scandal in Munich in 1948 with his ballet "Abraxas."

The Faustian ballet, based on a poem by Heinrich Heine, was enthusiastically received by the public but was banned by Munich's culture minister because of "moral considerations." It was not per-

formed in Munich again until 1979.

Mr. Egk was a lover of the traditional music of 19th-century Italian opera as well as the music of Stravinsky and other modern composers.

Elie Maissi

PARIS (AP) — Elie Maissi, 72, Paris correspondent for the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz for the last 15 years, died Saturday of a heart attack, it was learned Monday.

During World War II, he fought for France in a special company of foreign volunteers. He was captured by the Germans in 1940 and remained a prisoner throughout the war.

## Spain Weighs Parochial-School Law

(Continued from Page 1)

cannot handle all the pupils so the private system is a necessity, not a luxury. About 1.6 million pupils attend private schools, a higher proportion than in any other country in Europe except the Netherlands and Belgium.

About 60 percent of the 3,600 private schools are run by the church. Although the government provides direct subsidies, it has until now virtually no control over

how the money is spent or what kind of instruction is given.

Under the present system, the private school receives its grant by entering into a four-year or five-year contract with the state, which simply hands over the money to the sponsoring institution, in most cases a church.

The system is open to abuse since many churches hire teachers on nine-month contracts and are free to use the remainder of the state-supplied salary money for other purposes.

The new law would have the state pay salaries directly to the teachers and other subsidies directly to the schools' administrations. Even more importantly, the funds would be distributed on the basis of whether the private school is really needed.

"The money will keep on flowing, but on a more rational basis," Mr. Mazarra said in an interview. "We shall know where it goes."

Another aspect under dispute is that the law would mandate setting

up a school council with representatives of the administration, the teachers, the parents and the students.

## Video Terminals Safe for Vision, U.S. Panel Finds

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — There is no scientific evidence that radiation from video display terminals causes cataracts, but poor equipment and bad design of the work area can contribute to eye discomfort, according to a National Academy of Sciences study released Monday.

The report noted that as the terminals increase in use, so do worker complaints of blurred vision, tired eyes, headaches, muscular aches and stress.

Poor lighting in offices, glare on the screens, and rigidly placed desks, chairs, screens and keyboards that cannot be adjusted to suit each worker appear to be factors, the panel said. Too often, noted the panel, occupational planning is more concerned with the equipment than the people.

## Witnesses From China Won't Be at Seoul Trial

Reuters

BEIJING — China does not intend to send witnesses or observers to the trial in South Korea of hijackers who seized a Chinese airliner in May, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

China is not going to send anybody there," the spokesman said in response to questions by journalists.

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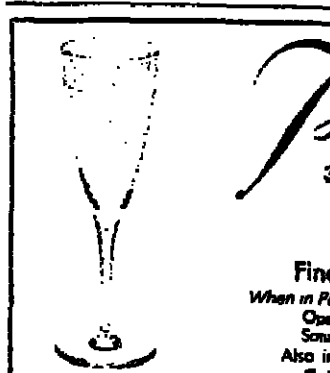
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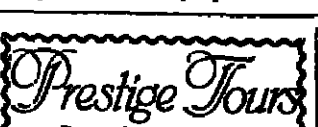
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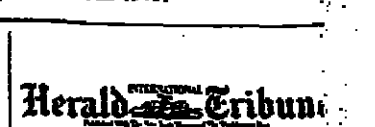
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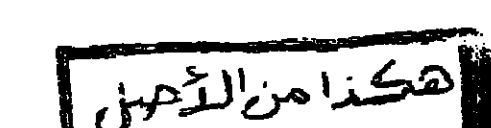
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Herald Tribune

The Global Overview





## Lawmakers Favor Latin America Aid

**Bipartisan Support Seen For New 'Marshall Plan'**

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A long-standing idea to launch a sort of Marshall Plan to aid Central America has suddenly become the newest handwagon on Capitol Hill. Its latest form is a proposal, introduced in the Senate on June 15 by Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, and Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, for a commission to decide overall U.S. policies in the region.

In the House, it is co-sponsored by Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat, and Jack Kamp, a New York Republican.

The Reagan administration has not endorsed the plan publicly but has left little doubt privately that a bipartisan congressional call for a study commission would be warmly welcomed at the White House.

Under the proposal, the president would appoint a panel of business, Hispanic, labor, government, education and religious leaders. They would consult with Central American leaders and political figures about poverty, democratic development and human rights.

The commission would report in six months, making recommendations on military and economic aid, trade, political and social policies that the United States should pursue to help deal with the problems over the next 50 years.

Some critics have expressed concern that the commission offers only long-range answers to questions likely to explode in the short term. They say it would give confused members of Congress a way to avoid facing issues now.

Some liberals have said they fear that Mr. Reagan would stack the membership in his favor, while some conservatives doubt the value of any foreign-aid plan.

All the plan's sponsors agree that major problems lie ahead, such as: composition of the commission. Lists are circulating, and "all kinds of people are already offering their services and advice," a Mathias aide said.

Nicaragua. The Sandinist government sits astride the Central American isthmus, its communications and economy integrated fully into the region. Any recommendations that include aid to Nicaragua cause problems in Congress, but so would any that ignore the nation.

Money. The first four years of the Marshall Plan put \$13.3 billion into 16 European countries. An equivalent amount today would be \$160 billion.

Development ideas. Any commission choice among dozens of competing theories of economic development is sure to cause controversy in Congress and in target areas. Any recommendations for population-control efforts are expected to spark conservative opposition, while liberals would oppose a call for more military help.

## Herbicide Seen As a Threat to U.S. 'Pot' Users

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Parquet poisoning from U.S.-supported marijuana eradication programs in other nations may threaten thousands of Americans with lung damage, U.S. health officials have found.

The research disputes the State Department's finding in December that the proposed aerial spraying of the herbicide in marijuana-producing countries would not endanger Americans who smoke substances from the illegal plant.

Researchers at the Centers for Disease Control estimated that, from 1975 to 1979, more than 9,000 Americans were exposed each year to parquat in potentially toxic concentrations by smoking Mexican marijuana sprayed with parquat.

Congress suspended support for the program in 1979. But the State Department wants to resume spraying and extend it to other nations, reportedly including Colombia and Jamaica. If that happens, the scientists said, the risk of lung damage to smokers can be expected to increase.

In a report in the July issue of the American Journal of Public Health, the scientists warn that frequent exposure by marijuana smokers to the widely used weed killer could lead to the development of pulmonary fibrosis, a condition in which the lungs' delicate oxygen-absorbing tissues become scarred. However, a CDC scientist said that, although no cases of parquat poisoning among smokers had been reported, no systematic search had been undertaken.

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## Fears for Morale of Women GIs

Weinberger Is Warned Not to Limit Their Roles

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Women soldiers are barred from so many career specialties in the army that their morale has sunk, endangering the volunteer army, a Pentagon advisory group has told Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger.

He recently received a letter from the group warning of the "serious negative" consequences of the effort to limit roles of women soldiers. Mr. Weinberger has not yet replied to the letter.

The army recently told more than 1,200 to find new specialties because their current jobs might involve them in combat, and others may soon be reassigned because of the physical requirements of their jobs.

"The closing of military occupational specialties negatively on career development for women, making their advancement difficult if not impossible," wrote Mary Evelyn Blagg Huey, who heads the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services. "In addition to the questionable legality of such direct consequences, this 'domino effect' poses concerns for morale, enlistments and the continued success of the all-volunteer army."

The actions result from the Reagan administration's decision to reassess the role women should play in the military. Its officials believe that the Carter administration allowed the number of women soldiers to grow too fast.

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant defense secretary for manpower, said the administration is not seeking to exclude women from the military.

"The bottom line is, the women we bring in, we want them to succeed," Mr. Korb said. "And the number is going up, not as rapidly in terms of percentages, but it is going up."

The number of women on active duty in the army soared from almost none to more than 150,000 during World War II and then fell back to fewer than 15,000 after the war. During the 1970s, the number climbed steadily to more than 70,000 by 1981, close to 10 percent of the force.

Officials in Carter administration projected an increase to 87,000 enlisted women by 1986, a number Mr. Korb said "wasn't based on any analysis." The Reagan administration scaled that goal back to 65,000 and last spring eliminated 23 job specialties that the Pentagon decided might involve women in combat.

These specialties included plumbers, electricians and masons.

Mrs. Huey, who chairs the

advisory committee part-time and serves as president of Texas Woman's University, said many of those specialties offer the kind of experience the army demands for promotions. She said closing them to women had caused "a very serious, widespread effect on morale" throughout the services.

The air force and navy exclude women by law from potential combat positions, which keeps them off submarines and most jet aircraft and ships. The army has a harder time defining which jobs might place women in combat.

The Army Times newspaper recently has been publishing letters from disgruntled women soldiers suggesting that the military finds room for women when necessary, during wartime or poor recruiting years such as the late 1970s, then excludes them when recruiting improves or the need diminishes.

Army officials were unable to provide numbers of women who ultimately may be affected by the reassessment.

"As a study reaffirms the positive performance and contribution by those of our gender, a new one seems to be ordered," Mrs. Huey wrote. "This finally raises the question of whether objectivity or the 'right answers' is the purpose."

## New U.S. Legislators See Concern Rising on Economy, Foreign Policy

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just as President Ronald Reagan and Congress are starting to breathe more easily over economic recovery, some congressmen are picking up signals of concern from voters.

A widening and deepening concern over foreign policy, including arms control, military aid to El Salvador and covert assistance to Nicaraguan rebels, was reported in telephone interviews with a dozen first-term House members as they returned to Washington after Congress's long holiday recess for Independence Day.

The legislators also reported that, even in areas where the recession is rapidly receding, there are fears that huge budget deficits are contributing to a surge in interest rates that could again stall the economy.

Concern about military escalation and budget deficits combine to produce demands for restraint in Mr. Reagan's military buildup.

The legislators, representing districts ranging from California's Silicon Valley to Pennsylvania's depressed steel towns, were chosen for interviews because many represent swing districts and most have remained especially close to their constituents in their first six months in office.

If the first-term members are indicative of Congress as a whole, the rest of 1983 on Capitol Hill is likely to be especially unsettled.

On the surface, the president appears to have regained at least some of the strength he lost in the depths of the recession, with his popularity

trending to match the degree of economic recovery.

In New Jersey's largely affluent Bergen County, Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat, has found that a rebounding economy "has stabilized the situation for the president politically."

In the Dallas-Fort Worth area, coming back strongly from a relatively light brush with the recession, Tom Vandergriff, a Democrat, sees Mr. Reagan gaining in popularity, although he is "not nearly as strong" as in 1980.

But in the hard-hit southwestern tip of Virginia and rural northern reaches of New Mexico, where the recession lingers, Frederick C. Boucher, Democrat of Virginia, and William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, found that Mr. Reagan had recovered no better than the local economies.

The uneven hand of economic recovery and resulting disparity in voter concerns is probably best illustrated by districts represented by Edwin V.W. Zechin, Republican of California, and Thomas J. Ridge, Republican of Pennsylvania.

In the booming computer land of California, "it's hard to get anyone to even talk about the economy," Mr. Zechin said. "It's a problem that people think they've put behind them."

In fact, he said, "it's hard to get them to talk about anything other than foreign policy, especially Latin America and arms control."

Mr. Ridge said that in his northwestern corner of Pennsylvania, where unemployment is pushing 18 percent, higher than when he was

## 4 Democratic Candidates Vow ERA Aid

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — At the convention of the National Women's Political Caucus over the weekend, four Democratic presidential candidates said that, if elected, they would use political deals and trade-offs to put pressure on states that refuse to ratify the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

While two of the candidates, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, implied that they would use federal funds to bargain for support of the amendment, the other two, Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and Alan Cranston of California, made that promise explicit, saying they would withhold money for federal programs and projects from states whose legislatures opposed the amendment.

A fifth candidate, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, said he would call an "Equal Rights Amendment summit conference" at the White House to plan a strategy for passing the amendment, which would ban discrimination based on sex. A deadline for the proposed amendment expired last year without ratification by three-fourths of the states, but it has been reintroduced in Congress.

The candidates' pledges on the amendment illustrated the bidding war that developed here as the Democrats vied to see who could most energetically embrace the agenda of the 73,000-member feminist organization.

Several leaders of the group said later that the enthusiasm with which the Democrats endorsed the caucus's key positions made it likely that the group would alter its policy and endorse a presidential candidate.

Kathy Wilson, re-elected Sunday as chairman of the organization, said an endorsement would not split the group because President Ronald Reagan is so unpopular with Republican women, who make up 55 percent of the membership.

"We want our party back, and we make a distinction between Ronald Reagan and the rest of the

Republican Party," said Mrs. Wilson, a Republican who on Saturday called for Mr. Reagan not to seek a second term.

Saturday's session was devoted mainly to denunciations of Mr. Reagan by both Democratic and Republican women. They said he was responsible for the fact that public opinion polls show that fewer women than men support him, creating the so-called gender gap.

Sunday's session was devoted mainly to the Democratic candidates' efforts to project themselves as Mr. Reagan's opposite when it comes to passing the constitutional amendment, defending the right of women to have abortions, and placing issues of health, social justice and education ahead of the Reagan administration's military buildup.

Mr. Mondale ridiculed Mr. Reagan's assertion that he has been unfairly victimized by a "perception problem" that makes him appear unfair to women. "He does have a perception problem," Mr. Mondale said in a warmly received speech. "He can't see you at all, and you see right through him."

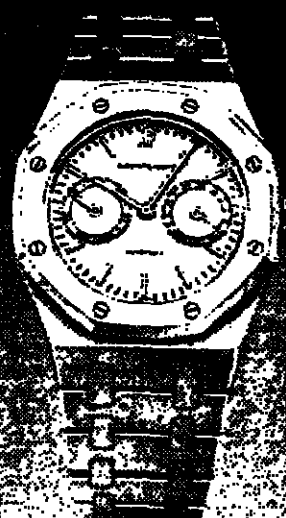
Mr. Cranston said the president "thinks 'gender gap' was an episode of 'Death Valley Days,'" the television western for which Mr. Reagan was host in the 1960s. The senator suggested that money for bridge building might be withheld from states that refused to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mr. Hart also endorsed bargaining with federal funds to force recalcitrant congressional leaders and state legislatures to support the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Hollings said he would use the arm-twisting style of Lyndon B. Johnson to "swap around" and pass the amendment.

Among the announced Democratic candidates, only former Governor Reubin O. Askew of Florida declined an invitation to attend. His opposition to abortion in some circumstances made him unpopular here. In his absence, all the Democrats seemed to pass muster on issues that included the nuclear arms freeze, equal pay, and willingness to consider a female vice presidential nominee.

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## 20 Die in Floods in Brazil

The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — Twenty persons have died and 130,000 have been left homeless by the worst floods to hit southern Brazil this century, the Rio newspaper Jornal do Brasil said Sunday. Since Saturday, nearly 100 cities in the southern states of Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul have declared a state of disaster.

Passions also ran high over arms control, although perhaps less pervasively.

Rod D. Chandler, Republican of Washington, who voted for the MX missile, said he had been told by his constituents they felt "betrayed" by the administration's subsequent positions on arms control. "Frankly, I felt betrayed, too," said Mr. Chandler, who said he has not decided how he will vote on the MX next time.

Several of the first-term members said skepticism about military spending was fueled by concern over deficits and their potential impact on interest rates, which, in turn, tended to temper optimism about the recovery.

"People think we're in a recovery, but they're concerned about how long it will last," said Richard H. Lehman, Democrat of California, whose San Joaquin Valley district still has unemployment of about 17 percent. "People have a hard time figuring how inflation is 3 percent and interest rates are 12."

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Getting Russia Out

That was the easy half of an Afghanistan policy that Secretary of State Shultz expressed in Pakistan the other day. Speaking at the Khyber Pass to cheering Afghan refugees, he was direct and emotional: "We are with you!"

Heading where? Suppose the price for Soviet withdrawal were an end to the arms shipments that now flow to insurgents via Pakistan. Would the United States favor a deal?

The idea lies at the heart of a comprehensive draft agreement to get the Russians out. Stashed together by a United Nations mediator, Diego Cordovez, it calls for a cease-fire, phased withdrawal of 100,000 Soviet troops and the return of perhaps 4 million Afghan refugees. It would leave Communists in power in Kabul and evidently let them receive Soviet arms and advisers, but would require Pakistan to stop funneling arms to insurgents.

The catches are obvious. Would the splintered resistance acquiesce in a deal that leaves its Communist adversaries in power? What

would stop the Russians from marching back in? Why should anyone make concessions to an obviously trapped Soviet occupation?

If the Russians really want to leave Afghanistan and clear the air for other international agreements, it is worth helping them save face. The threat to Pakistan, whose frontiers are vulnerable to Soviet action, would then diminish. Life in Afghanistan, though hardly liberated, might at least improve over time.

Such a deal would surely embarrass the Soviet claim that only foreign meddling has kept the resistance alive. No other approach, in any case, would so get the Soviet forces out. But for this proposal to get anywhere, the Russians would have to begin by accepting a timetable for withdrawal.

If that occurs, Pakistan, for one, would favor the bargain. A more forthright American response, dealing clearly with this trickier pass, might propel the diplomacy forward.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Videotape Case

Congress had been waiting for the Supreme Court to decide the Betamax case before it proceeded to pass legislation. Now the court has announced that it wants to hear the case argued further in the fall, and that puts off a decision until next year. But since Congress intends to act in any event, why wait?

Congress has not delayed for the high-minded reasons you hear — to allow the court to clarify the legal framework, and so forth. The real explanation, low-minded but practical, is that in a divided Congress each side was hoping to get some help from a favorable court decision. But the court, in its present mood, is more likely to produce a fistful of diverse opinions that add to the confusion.

The present version of the copyright law was passed in 1976, before video recording had become common. Two years ago an appellate court in California held, in a rather strained opinion, that you violate that law when you use your video cassette recorder at home to tape a copyrighted television program for your own use. If that is true, why has Congress never prohibited the practice, widespread for many years, of taping radio music?

It is obvious that Congress does not intend to make video recorders illegal or to try to

prevent people from taping television shows. The real issue is whether to impose a special sales tax on recorders and tape to create a fund that pays royalties to the owners of the copyrights. That might add up to quite a lot of money, which helps explain the vigor of the legal discussion, not to say lobbying, that surrounds the issue at the Capitol.

But it's a fundamentally bad idea. Copyright protection properly applies only to commercial use. If people tape programs at home only for their own pleasure, that should not be regarded as an infringement, and the producer is not entitled to additional royalties. If the tape is to be sold or rented, that is an altogether different issue, and there the royalty is legitimate. But if you set your recorder to tape a program on a night when you are going to be out, so that you can watch it the next night, why should you be required to contribute to a fund for the benefit and further fattening of the movie and television industries? Senator Dennis DeConcini has written a bill to make that distinction clear, and will now make another effort to get it moving. The issue is clear. There is no need for Congress to wait for further court hearings.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## America, Keep Out

The first walled city was not a city at all but rather a ring of fire inside which people huddled against the unknown beasts in the darkness outside. Eventually it was discovered that other people could be more threatening than any beast, and then the fire barrier was replaced by walls of stone.

When the Visigoths raged Carcassonne with ramparts in the fifth century, the strangers were the Franks. When, in the 19th century, elegant enclaves like New York's Tuxedo Park were built, the stranger was the poor man. And in California, where an increasing number of small cities deny entrance to all but residents, employees and guests, the stranger is whoever's not one of "us."

In Indian Wells, near Palm Springs, "us" are multimillionaires. In Rolling Hills, on the Palos Verdes peninsula, "us" are equestrians.

In Leisure World, in Orange County, which is not yet completely enclosed, "us" are middle-aged (and upward) retirees.

Since what is normally available through public funds is unavailable in these private cities, the price of excluding the stranger can be high. No matter, the residents say. A walled or gated city "makes you feel so safe."

Safe from what? No roving beasts and relatively few burglars are marching on Indian Wells. Still, there is a danger in living outside the pale, especially in a country as heterogeneous as America. One might have to share a sidewalk, not to mention the sun and the shade, with someone who is not one's think/act/look-alike. Living in a walled city will spare its residents that experience — but it can also bar them from experiencing America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### I Think We All Wish That

What we want and always emphasize is that the dialogue between the big powers should be continued, to arrive at a balanced disarmament. I wish the two sides would do still more to bring [the Geneva] talks to a successful completion. I think we all wish that.

—Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, quoted in an interview in *Newsweek*.

The worsening East-West tension, mainly between the United States and the Soviet Union, is worrying many people.

Communication between antagonistic nations sometimes reduces hostile feelings and prevents the accidental outbreak of war due to suspicion. Accordingly we attach importance to West Germany's policy to continue meetings with the Soviet Union.

—The *Mainichi Daily News* (Tokyo).

Anyone who expected tangible results from Chancellor Kohl's Moscow visit will now have to transfer his hopes to the Geneva negotiations or the possibility of a summit meeting between Mr. Andropov and Mr. Reagan. But the absence of anything approaching a breakthrough does not mean that nothing was

achieved. Despite Moscow's superficial intransigence, it became clear that NATO's installation of new missiles will not put an end to Soviet-Czechoslovak or Soviet-U.S. negotiations. The Russians emphasized that both sides would have an ongoing interest in nuclear disarmament. And Moscow's threats of counter-measures emerged as relatively harmless by comparison with the weight of nuclear weaponry already targeted against the West.

—*Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### A Bad Deal in Madrid?

Bad news for the Soviet people — and the rest of us. Détente is making a comeback. Informal agreement has been reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Madrid. The conference, a long-running follow-up to the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, was dedicated to improving East-West relations. At Helsinki, the crowning jewel of détente, the Soviets undertook to respect "the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms." They then immediately reneged on the deal.

—The *Daily Express* (London).

## FROM OUR JULY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Trouble in Central America

WASHINGTON — Mr. Ades, Acting Secretary of State, says a cruise will be sent to guard American interests in Honduras. The Albanys, now at Panama, is likely to go. Contradictory reports to the State Department indicate that the revolution has assumed a serious aspect, but that Honduras will probably defeat the troublemakers. Salvador and Guatemala have made announcements of revolutionary leaders, and assure the State Department that they will help Honduras to crush the revolt. Guatemala is accused of starting the revolution, but no proof has been submitted. Central Americans say the revolution will be defeated, but they agree that the presence of an American warship will help the situation.

### 1933: Only the Nazis Are Left

BERLIN — A sharply worded decree has been issued by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi minister of the interior, declaring emphatically that the "revolution is ended." Declaring in his message that other political parties have been dissolved and their return in future rendered impossible, Frick said: "The National Socialist Party thereby becomes the exclusive pillar of the state. The victory of the German revolution has entered a state of evolution that means normal legal constructive work." Any attempt to "sabotage the German revolution" by unauthorized interference with industry will be "punished with the most severe measures — imprisonment as a minimum — no matter who it may be," Frick said.



## The Purloined Papers: Much Ado Yet to Come

### A Special Prosecutor Is Needed

Ronald Reagan must be mad as hell. There's no question that he would have been elected overwhelmingly, even if his aides had never seen one page of Carter campaign materials. What is important is what he does now. Fortunately, the interests of the president and of the country coincide. Mr. Reagan's course of action is clear. He should tell the attorney general to seek court appointment of a special prosecutor.

The best hope of clearing the air, restoring some balance to press coverage of the grave issues that face America and freeing up the president and his aides to govern is to get the facts out credibly and promptly. Only an independent special prosecutor can do that.

—Joseph A. Califano Jr. in *The Washington Post*.

### Parallels to Watergate Are Misleading

Spotting parallels to Watergate is easy. At this point all that is needed is a Deep Throat snitching from the inside and a John Dean coming out from the cold. But that would be wrong. The analogies with Watergate are less important than the differences. One must stress, first of all, the distinction between spying from the White House and spying on the White House.

Lyndon B. Johnson was one of those who conducted political espionage from the White House. During the 1964 Democratic convention he used the FBI to watch Robert F. Kennedy, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Richard M. Nixon, of course, went Mr. Johnson several times better.

Ronald Reagan fretted about a possible "October surprise" — some dramatic military operation against Iran to force the freeing of the hostages. The Reagan campaign manager, William Casey, now director of central intelligence, reportedly set up an "intelligence operation" to monitor air force and troop movements. The White House was penetrated to obtain National Security Council reports to Jimmy Carter.

As we learn more about "Debategate," the procurement and use of Carter debate briefing papers is likely to be overshadowed by the issue of penetration of sensitive national security operations for partisan purposes.

—Daniel Schorr in *The New York Times*.

### Not a Mortal Offense, In Any Case

It takes a positive effort of will for anyone who has been involved in presidential campaigning during the past 50 years to see with genuine indignation over the case of President Carter's purloined briefing documents. Politics is a form of war, and war is inseparable from espionage. Normally sober people do things they regret the morning after.

## In Madrid, More Consistency Would Be Welcome

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — Winning the elections on a socialist platform, then governing instead with a moderate, reformist style and earning praise throughout the Western world for it: This has been the Spanish Socialist's recipe. It was nice while it lasted.

The contradictions are starting to catch up with Felipe González's government, which is coming under increasing attack from both left and

right for its inconsistencies. It is not helping its cause with the conflicting statements of cabinet ministers who seem to tailor their words to their audiences. The impression is that the government has no clear policy goals.

Will the Socialists fulfill a campaign promise to create 800,000 jobs during their four-year term? Yes and

no, depending on which official statement you believe. Last May, at a Madrid conference organized by the International Herald Tribune, Industry Minister Carlos Solchaga said it seemed unlikely that such a figure could be reached; but he was rebutted later by Alfonso Guerra, the deputy prime minister. Mr. Solchaga spoke to international businessmen. Mr. Guerra addressed members of the General Workers Union, the socialist trade union.

And, what about Spain's membership in the Atlantic alliance? Remaining in it is: a) bad, b) unacceptable, c) acceptable under certain conditions, d) not really the issue. Take your pick. Members of the González cabinet have made all four assertions in recent weeks.

When it was in opposition the Socialist Workers Party was adamantly against Spanish entry into NATO, which came about last year. The Socialists' electoral platform promised a national referendum on membership. Now Mr. González says the referendum will not be held before the spring of 1985. He cited East-West tensions as the reason.

Many analysts have questioned the Socialists' wisdom in promising 800,000 new jobs. The promise of a referendum on an issue as delicate as NATO membership has also been questioned. Such indiscretions in an

otherwise prudent electoral program were bound to return to haunt the Socialists, who probably did not need to stick their necks out so far to win the elections.

Communist leaders are having a field day criticizing the Socialists for their hesitations about NATO. Economic difficulties meanwhile undermine the government's authority. Spain's trade balance is deteriorating fast despite the devaluation of the peseta. Mr. Solchaga has decided, after long hesitation, to start slimming down Spain's money-losing steel industry. This has sent the towns of Sagunto, the site of one of the affected steel plants, up in arms. And left-wing critics now assert soundly that "the Socialists are destroying jobs, not creating them."

The basic policies of the González government still appear sound. What is missing is the political courage to tell the people that things are not rosy and that electoral promises do not always stand the test of realities.

The prime minister cannot go on dodging the issues, sending cabinet "good guys" and "bad guys" to tell different stories to different audiences; a government cannot keep everyone happy all the time. Constant, reliable information from government to the people is just as important as holding an impenetrable majority in the Cortes. Will Señor González meet the challenge?

International Herald Tribune

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Not for All Whites

Regarding "South African Race Plan Prompts Rift" (IHT, July 6):

This report implied that the Broderbund is for all of South Africa's whites, whereas in fact membership is restricted to Afrikaans-speaking whites. Thus, it does not include English-speaking white leaders.

ROBERT DUJARRIC, Paris.

### Talking About Trees

A fascinating aspect of the recent stories about trees "communicating" with each other ("U.S. Scientists Listen In on 'Talking Trees,'" IHT, June 7) is what they reveal about us, in particular our readiness, even eagerness, to anthropomorphize nature.

We are told that trees in the vicinity of trees under attack by insects will begin to react defensively as the attacked trees are reacting. True, no doubt, but what a leap of logic to conclude that the trees under stress send a message to their "neighbors."

Straightforward evolutionary theory has it that the appearance and transmission of appropriate genetic variants can produce in living organisms very sensitive and sophisticated capacities to protect against environmental threats. Why not assume, or at least suggest, that the more remote trees are getting and responding to stimuli in exactly the same way as the trees attacked more directly? It may take very little — something of the invader carried on the wind, perhaps — to trigger a defensive response, a signal identical to the one received by the attacked trees. This is hardly the same thing as getting a message from a "fellow tree."

Logic doesn't rule out the possibility that trees do communicate. But our eagerness to accept reports of "talking trees," with so little raising of questions in the reporting, says something about our need to see nature in our own image, and about the distance yet to be covered in our advance toward a truly scientific view.

JACOB WEISSMAN, Hempstead, New York.

### Viewed From Afar

Regarding "No, This Affair Isn't 'Much Ado About Nothing'" (IHT, July 5) by William Safire:

As a European and a close observer of American politics, I am somewhat alarmed by the commotion over "Debategate." It is clear that many American journalists and politicians are pushing this story for self-serving purposes.

The United States finally has an aggressive administration that has improved the economy and restored pride. One wonders why the media continue to attack Mr. Reagan after he has created such positive impacts in the free world.

"Debategate" is ironic in that it adds new proof of the incompetence of the Carter administration. It has been said that under President Carter the West lost more technical and scientific intelligence information to the Soviet Union than during any other period.

JEAN FRANÇOIS, Paris.

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Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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# A Secretive, Select U.S. Group Responds to Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

By Judith Valente

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The thousands of tourists who poured into Washington for the Bicentennial celebration in 1976 probably never noticed the unmarked vans circling the streets around the federal buildings off the Mall.

Though the men driving the vans were dressed to resemble deliverymen, they were actually nuclear experts on a secret government mission.

They were members of the Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST), a secretive, select group of U.S. Department of Energy scientists and technicians who respond to threats of nuclear terrorism.

On this particular day they were checking radiation levels around federal buildings because the FBI was worried that a terrorist group might use the highly public event to threaten to explode or release nuclear material.

That fear proved false. But since then, the 250

NEST experts, 30 of whom are stationed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, have crisscrossed the continent responding to more than 20 threats of blackmail and to two nuclear accidents.

In only one extortion case did NEST experts find any actual nuclear materials. In 1979, a former employee of a nuclear power plant in Wilmington, North Carolina, obtained plutonium oxide and threatened to release it into the air unless he received \$100,000.

The man was caught, prosecuted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. But NEST experts and FBI officials say the possibility of a truly serious threat of nuclear terrorism is no longer a question of if, but when.

Oliver B. Revell, the FBI's assistant director for criminal investigations, who would be one of the first officials to decide whether a threat is believable enough for NEST experts to be put on alert and eventually deployed, said: "Even a small, crude device has a destructive radius of at least a

mile. That's not taking into consideration fallout." FBI and NEST officials say what worries them most is the following scenario: A terrorist group, acting under the auspices of a Third World country with nuclear capability, smuggles a nuclear device or materials into the United States, then threatens to explode the device or release the materials.

Rather than using a nuclear device, it would be easier, and probably more likely, for a terrorist group to try to contaminate water or release radioactive gases into the air, the NEST experts say.

"It is unlikely that a terrorist group could contaminate an entire city's water supply," Mr. Revell said. "But the fear of that is substantial enough to wreak havoc."

When a threat comes in writing, FBI experts examine the paper, analyze the handwriting and use a psycholinguistics expert to analyze such things as the letter-writer's choice of words and

sentence structure for clues about the writer's state of mind and the region he or she may come from. Lasers are used to lift fingerprints.

Meanwhile, Energy Department experts analyze the letter to see how much the writer shows he or she knows of nuclear devices.

NEST members are sent out only when "we have enough information to believe that there is some possibility of an actual device or material and we have a general idea of where it is," Mr. Revell said.

NEST experts would probably fly out on one of two NEST helicopters at Andrews equipped with radiation-detection equipment. There is also a computer on board that interprets the collected data.

Meanwhile, back at the FBI, Mr. Revell would open up a command center that has direct phone lines to the attorney general, the State Department, the CIA and the White House, as well as computers that could call up information on well-known terrorist groups.

If the threat were extremely serious, the FBI director would take personal control of the center and sit next to the direct phone line to the White House.

Mr. Revell said there is no set procedure on when to inform the public. It is the FBI, and ultimately the president, who makes that decision.

In the past when NEST has been called out, the public was not informed until the threat was over, and only then because the public first learned about the incident from some other source.

The existence of NEST was not even known to the public until three years after it was established in 1974, and information concerning it was revealed at a congressional budget hearing.

Today, NEST has a \$14-million budget. Little is known about its members except that they include volunteer nuclear physicists and aviation mechanics who have other jobs within the Department of Energy and receive no extra pay.

## Mining Talks On Antarctic Are Picketed

Reuters

BONN — Environmentalists dressed as penguins picketed the opening Monday of a 14-nation conference here on commercial possibilities for mineral resources believed to be buried under the antarctic ice.

About 30 members of the Greenpeace organization held banners urging that Antarctica be made into a world park.

The two-week conference is expected to set ground rules for mining companies seeking to obtain prospecting rights for mineral resources that may be in Antarctica, although a U.S. delegate said no commercially viable minerals have yet been discovered and companies will face enormous prospecting costs.

However, geologists estimate that there are substantial reserves of coal, gas and metals under the continent, 80 percent of which is covered by ice.

Taking part in the conference are the United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Poland, Chile, Norway, Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

They are all signatories to a 1959 treaty designating Antarctica a nuclear-free no-man's-land to be used for scientific research.

"We want to preserve Antarctica as a zone of peace open to all nations," a spokesman for the environmentalists said. "If we don't, exploitation will come before conservation."

"Dozens of plastic penguins lined the pavement outside the conference center and two large toy penguins lay on stretchers at each side of the entrance."

A U.S. delegate rejected the appeal of the demonstrators, saying: "We are not trying to ruin Antarctica. We want to see that development takes place in a sensible way. He said that at this point it is impossible to predict how much development is likely to take place in Antarctica."

Asked about the expressed fears of developing countries that the industrial nations want to keep all the antarctic wealth to themselves, the delegate replied: "We want to find a plan acceptable to everyone." The conference went into closed session after an opening ceremony addressed by Alois Mertes, minister of state at the West German Foreign Ministry.

## Hart Said to Plan Filibuster on MX

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Gary Hart, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984, plans to try to kill the long-disputed MX missile this week with a filibuster on the Senate floor, according to his staff.

In debate on a military spending bill, Mr. Hart, of Colorado, plans to offer a long series of amendments designed to eliminate funds for the missile and hold the floor with the help of five to 10 other senators, a staff member said.

The House is tentatively scheduled to take up the MX issue late this week or early the following week.



Environmentalists protesting a Bonn conference to study mineral exploration in Antarctica.

## Japanese Textbook Furor Renewed

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — A lengthy dispute over the treatment of Japanese history in textbooks has been renewed recently with new government changes in the accounts of Japan's wartime conduct.

Last year the government refused to approve revisions of textbooks prepared for high schools, touching off protests from other Asian nations that the Japanese government was glossing over brutality committed before and during World War II.

The protests arose after the Education Ministry insisted that Japanese actions in northern China in the 1930s be described as army advances rather than aggression.

This year, in reviewing books prepared for junior high schools, the ministry decided to allow the word invasion to describe the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931. But on other historical points, the government made some changes.

For example, accounts of events in Japanese-occupied Korea and Singapore have been altered in a manner that suggests, without changing basic facts, that Japanese troops may not have killed as many people as previously reported.

In one manuscript, the author referred to 53,000 casualties inflicted by Japanese soldiers in 1919 during an uprising in Korea, then a Japanese colony.

The text authorized by the ministry also mentions the 53,000 figure, but adds a parenthetical statement that the governor-general of Korea estimated only 7,000 casualties. Not mentioned is the fact that the governor-general was a Japanese official.

Similarly, a statement that 20,000 were killed in Japanese-occupied Singapore was altered to read that "more than 6,000" died. A passage that said more than 300,000 people were killed in 1937 in Nanjing was altered to attribute the death toll to reports by the Chinese.

The latest controversy arose several weeks ago when textbook writers provided the newspapers with samples of their work and the government revisions.

## Panel in U.S. Will Study Cost of Nazi Spare Parts

United Press International

WASHINGTON — An investigation and oversight subcommittee of the U.S. House plans to ask Pentagon auditors to describe their latest findings Wednesday at a hearing on the soaring cost of the navy's spare parts.

The auditors discovered that the navy had bought several aircraft simulator parts from Sperry last year, paying \$100 or more for items that were stocked in government storerooms at a price of 4 or 5 cents.

By staying in their village they have maintained their independence and thus do not have the defeated looks of those in Tinet, she said. The people have learned many of the fields to prevent erosion under a government-run, food-for-work program in which they get 6.6 pounds of food for each day worked.

Everywhere in Gondar province, there are plowed, terraced but bone-dry fields awaiting the rains for planting.

Wednesday: Guerrilla warfare hampers famine relief in Ethiopia.

## Children Are Drought's First Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

national food and transportation assistance are provided soon.

So far, the food-rich countries have been slow in reacting to repeated Ethiopian warnings of a potential disaster.

Ethiopia, although making efforts to organize drought relief, has been slow in arranging transportation and sometimes inefficient in providing available food to the hungry.

If governments continue to hesitate, it seems certain that tens of thousands of Ethiopian children will not live until the next harvest in November. The crisis period is expected in October, when people will need more energy to start bringing in the food.

Some starvation is common in Ethiopia, where pockets of famine are usual even in years of fair harvests. However, poor rains for two years followed by a 60-percent decline in precipitation in many of the northern areas last year have made the situation critical.

In a society that normally lives on the margin, drought can push it over the edge.

The burial ground at Zwi Hamusit shows part of the toll so far. Each grave on the hillside is marked by a small pile of stones. The piles are very close together, indicating that most of the deaths have been infants or young children. Teggegne Wolbet, a resident of the camp, said about 150 children had been buried there in April and May.

The reasons for the toll were easy to discern at the camp, which is 52 miles (83 kilometers) from the provincial capital of Gondar but almost a full day's trip by four-wheel-drive vehicle.

The dusty, parched camp was set up by the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission with the assistance of World Vision but it was closed in June because of a guerrilla attack and lack of adequate water resources and supply routes. On an almost treeless plain at 6,500 feet (almost 2,000 meters) altitude, the camp was one of only two shelters where people living too far from food distribution points were able to settle and receive regular relief supplies.

Many families split up, with some staying at the shelters and others remaining in their highland villages, so there would be fewer people sharing the meager supplies. What happens to the children left behind, Mr. Denchie, the World Vision health assistant, was asked.

"Nobody knows," he responded. Last month more than 2,000 people were living in Zwi Hamusit, with a few sticks shaped as a hut for shelter, no sanitary facilities, limited

water and little food, because the only means of supply, a plane owned by World Vision, was grounded awaiting spare parts from Canada.

Because food was running out, each person was limited to one cup of grain a day. Too little to grind, it was simply roasted, a method that makes it almost indigestible for undernourished children.

Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said he feared that unless international assistance in transport was provided soon, thousands of people would stream out of the mountains seeking food.

"It will take years to rehabilitate them," he said.

With the expected onset of the rains at the end of the month there were fears that the camps would become centers of epidemics. People were deemed to be better off remaining in their villages and walking for several days once a month to get food at distribution centers, if it can be provided.

After two days of unseasonable rain last month, measles and cholera swept the shelter at Zwi Hamusit and 10 children died in a week. Seven partially dug wells were destroyed.

The only remaining shelter is at Tinet, south of Zwi Hamusit, and most of the 5,000 people there last month have also returned to the bush, leaving only about 800 residents.

The two sites are separated by the Bale Mountains. The name has a touch of irony: In Amharic, the main language of Ethiopia, bale is the word for the apple tree in the Garden of Eden.

A report by Dr. Paul Shears, of the British relief organization Oxfam, outlined the deterioration in nutrition among children at Tinet between March and May. By May, 12 percent of the children were severely malnourished and 33 percent were moderately malnourished. The corresponding figures in a March survey had been 3 percent and 20 percent.

"The situation has deteriorated because of a lack of objective assessment or planning and of relatively inexperienced staff at the field level," Dr. Shears said in his report.

It is apparent that the badly stretched Relief and Rehabilitation Commission does not have enough trained personnel in the field to cope.

At Tinet, people waited three days for food distribution. "What they give us is not enough," a recipient with a family of seven said.

Those arriving at the shelter often said they had to sell their oxen

and eat their planting seeds to survive, thus compounding the disaster for the next season. If they did not sell their cattle, however, the animals would die for lack of grazing before the next rains.

The government has not managed to get seeds and implements to many of the people before July's planting season.

A man waiting for food distribution said it took "two days for the strong, three days for the weak" to walk from his village to Tinet. It will take about two more days after the rains because people will no longer be able to ford the rivers.

The United Nations Disaster Relief Office has appealed for trucks and the use of aircraft capable of landing and taking off on short airstrips to speed distribution. So far there has been no response to the appeals for transportation assistance.

Vivian Walden, a nurse with Danish Church Aid, said 26 of the 115 children in the intensive feeding center had died. Asked how many had died outside the center, she said: "I don't know but certainly more. We live near a church and there are funerals every day. I've stopped counting."

Children in supplementary feeding programs receive *jafa*, a mixture of grain, milk, vitamins and minerals, intended to be eaten as a porridge. But families are so short of grain that they often use the *jafa* to make the porridge, called *injera*, that is the staple of the Ethiopian diet. In that form it is difficult for malnourished children to digest. In addition, it means the child's ration is being shared with adults.

In front of a typical hut, a woman was cooking five *fafa* pancakes over her dung-fueled fire to feed her family of seven for the entire day. She said they never had meat. A sauce to eat with the *injera* was being prepared with "barberic," a hot spice, that she had bought in exchange for some grain.

Twenty-five miles to the east in the village of Qualissa, people were much healthier, according to Anne O'Mahony, a nurse for the Irish relief agency Concern.

By staying in their village they have maintained their independence and thus do not have the defeated looks of those in Tinet, she said. The people have learned many of the fields to prevent erosion under a government-run, food-for-work program in which they get 6.6 pounds of food for each day worked.

Everywhere in Gondar province, there are plowed, terraced but bone-dry fields awaiting the rains for planting.

Wednesday: Guerrilla warfare hampers famine relief in Ethiopia.

The government-approved version toughens the language: "The Soviet Union abrogated the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Treaty."



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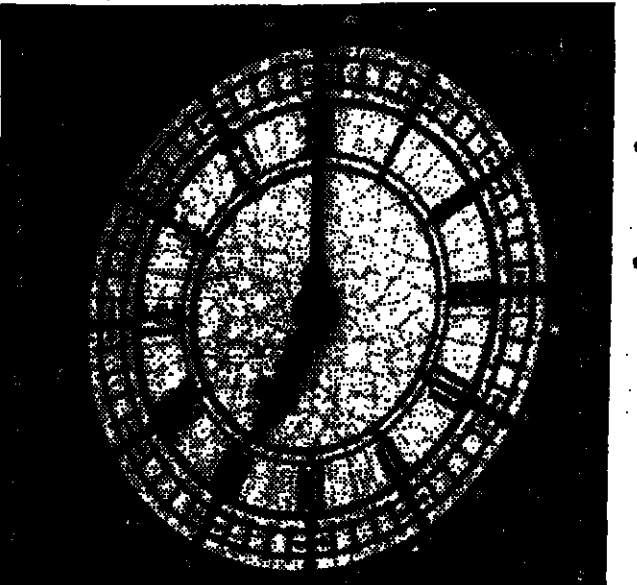
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Art of Invective Isn't What It Used to Be

By Walter Goodman

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — I called Lillian Hellman's lawyer the other day to ask what had become of the \$2.25-million libel suit she initiated against Mary McCarthy more than three years ago. He promised it would finally come to trial this year. If this suit, which has elicited reservations even among those who hold a higher opinion of Hellman's career than McCarthy does, should actually reach the courtroom, no matter what the jury decides it is bound to diminish McCarthy's purse, Hellman's reputation as a friend of free expression and the vigor of literary dispute in the United States, none of which is in particularly robust shape.

The incident that roused Hellman to litigation was an appearance by McCarthy on the Dick Cavett Show over public television in January 1980. In response to Cavett's request for examples of "overpraised writers," McCarthy named Hellman, "who I think is terribly overrated, a bad writer and a dishonest writer." When Cavett asked what she meant by "dishonest," McCarthy responded, "Everything... every word she writes is a lie including 'and' and 'the'."

It may be taken as a sign of our times or of Hellman's sensibilities that so mild an observation should be the cause of the "mental pain and anguish" and the fear of "being injured in her profession" that constitute her complaint against McCarthy and the show's producers. After all, McCarthy did not say of Hellman's work, as Dr. Johnson did of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, "They teach the morals of a whore and the manners of a dancing master." Although their differences have a political as well as a literary cast, McCarthy did not say of

Hellman, as Dr. Johnson said of a political opponent, "He has committed every crime that does not require courage." How gentle the epithet "dishonest" seems next to Mark Twain's charge that Kipling "did measureless harm; more real and lasting harm, perhaps, than any other individual that ever wrote."

If Hellman deserves \$500,000 in punitive damages from McCarthy, what did Dr. Johnson deserve from Horace Walpole for calling him "a babbling old woman" and adding that "pretentious and bigoted, and pride and presumption, and arrogance and pedantry are the bags that brew his ink?" Swinburne never brought suit against Carlyle for saying of him, "I have no wish to know anyone sitting in a sewer and adding to it." Swinburne was probably relieved that Carlyle did not treat him as he treated Emerson ("a gap-toothed and hoarse-headed ape... now in his dotage spits and chatters from a dirtier perch of his own finding and fowling") or Whitman ("under the dirty clumsy paw of a harp whose plectrum is a muck-rake, any tune will become a chaos of disorder") or Charles Lamb ("I sincerely believe [him] to be in some considerable degree insane"). What Pope or Swift might have done to Hellman has no place in a family newspaper.

If among the viewers of the Cavett show that faithful night there was a chap who believed that Hellman sometimes told the truth, would McCarthy's wisecrack have altered his opinion and so done \$1.75 million worth of damage to Hellman's professional standing? Not if he knew anything about the hyperbolic customs of their literary world. McCarthy's "everything" was comfortably within the conventions of the literary insult.

Here is Oscar Wilde summing up George

Meredith: "As a writer, he has mastered everything except language; as a novelist, he can do everything except tell a story; as an artist, he is everything except articulate." Shaw, in a kindly mood, told Chesterton: "I know everything you say is bunkum, though a fair amount of it is inspired bunkum." The charge of lying is a common weapon in the literary-political arsenal. McCarthy's jibe is but a firecracker beside the bomb that Sinclair Lewis dropped on a prominent critic who had annoyed him: "I, one of those Mr. Bernard DeVoto as a liar and a tedious and egotistical fool, as a liar and a pompous and boring liar."

McCarthy's distaste for Hellman has two sources. There is Hellman's success as a writer of middlebrow melodrama, a line of work that highbrow critics like McCarthy naturally scorn. But more to the point is Hellman's political past, of which she not long ago reminded the world in "Scoundrel Time," her memoir of the 1940s and '50s. In the years shortly before and after World War II, when the U.S. left was riven by the issue of Soviet totalitarianism, Hellman was counted among the friends of Stalin's Russia, while McCarthy was prominent among those who attacked it.

The Stalinist versus anti-Stalinist dispute is not likely to die as long as those who bled over it live, and McCarthy is by no means alone in finding "Scoundrel Time" at variance with veracity. Still, Hellman is surely entitled to her day in court. The question is whether the right court for writers is not public opinion. As Hellman contemplates proceeding against McCarthy, she might consider whether her efforts to punish another writer with the instruments of the law may not invite uncomfortable comparisons with methods used in the country she once defended.

## The Minor Pleasures Of Italian Winetasting

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

NEAR VAL D'AOSTA, Italy — Where this is written is not exactly Val d'Aosta. That's down there in the valley some 3,000 feet below the clouds. This tiny alpine village clinging to the side of a snow-capped mountain is called Salasses. This is the last night of a two-week tour through northern Italy that began as a vacation and quickly turned into a wine journey, as such trips often do.

That's both good and bad. Good because the people who make wine seem always to have a special devotion for their land and one comes away from them with a sense of place and craft that no ordinary voyager will ever feel. Good, too, because it is important to experience the places where wine is made.

Bad? Let's say *faisanage*, now and then. The wine-making process is complex and fascinating but the tools of the trade can be a bit boring the 20th time around.

The wines themselves are something else. One of the first lessons: Italian winemakers are much more casual than their French counterparts. Tastings in the wine cellars have a way of turning into small parties, with children under foot, dogs racing to and fro and an occasional cigar-puffing friend or relative tagging along out of curiosity. Old wines are extremely rare.

In fact, some of the best wines to be had are in restaurants and not in the cellars of the wine makers. Two places on this trip had superb cellars: San Domenico in Incola, 15 minutes southwest of Bologna, and the Enoteca Pinchiorri in Florence. Other restaurants, particularly in Florence, seemed astonished when anyone mentioned a wine other than the one set out on the table at the beginning of each meal.

In the little hotel in Salasses one night, a request for an innocuous local white wine produced a bottle from the 1969 vintage filled with something brown. "It's not cold," the waitress said, unwittingly giving us the out we sought.

Next came a 1976 *pinot grigio* — gray pinot, from the Alto Adige, Italy's northernmost province. It came from an Italian wine maker with a not particularly Italian name — Karl Schmid. German names are common in Alto Adige; so is the German language. The wine was a bit old for a white, but it was cold and not half bad. Then came a 1969 *Speranza riserva*, both wines from the Piedmont. The 1962, from a shipper named Guido Ponti, was in much better shape.

I offer this little selection not so much because the wines were memorable — they were not — but to show the possibilities to be found in some of the way places. There were dozens of old vintages

on the wine list. Had we another two or three days to explore the cellar here, we would almost certainly come up with some real finds. Our three good bottles, consumed while we watched the moon rise over Mont Blanc across the valley, cost us a total of about \$20.

One of our best wine meals was with a group of growers and wine makers in La Morra, a mountain-top village near Alba in the heart of the Barolo region. Along with a fine country meal, we drank a 1981 sparkling Gavi, a wine that beats any Asti sparkling wine but better, two Barolos, including a 1964 from Paolo Cordero, a famous local producer, a bubbly Moscato with dessert, and, finally, a local grappa. That is, the Americans drank grappa. The winemakers finished off their meal with coffee and Jack Daniel's.

At the Enoteca Pinchiorri in Florence they have a peculiar and slightly pretentious custom of laying on larger and larger crystal wine glasses with each course. As we moved through wines with astonishing names such as Grattamacco, Ribolla Gialla and Vintage Tunina, the glasses grew and grew. The one red, Isodi di San Nicolo, was served in what looked like handsome crystal vases.

The Vintage Tunina — that's the whole name, not just a description — was greeted with considerable curiosity. We had been told it was one of the best white Italian wines, if not the best. It was in fact very good and would make a fascinating entry in some blind tastings with French and California whites. It is made from *pinot bianco*, chardonnay and sauvignon grapes by Sylvio Jermann in the northeast, on the Yugoslav border, produced only in the best years and, its proponents say, is Italy's closest rival to the best white Burgundies.

At Da Noia, a bistro-like place with a delightful backyard and a reputation as the "in" place to eat in Florence, we sampled a rare rose Moscato from the vineyards of a state oenological institute in the Italian Alps, a chardonnay from the Villanova vineyards near Bologna and a 1971 Barbaresco from Elvio Cogno. We also compared two Chianti classics, a 1979 and a 1981 from a property known as Il Palazzino that prides itself on making Chianti like no others. Actually, Chianti usually are made by individuals who scorn any kind of standardization.

If you are left with the impression that the Italian wine scene is chaotic, you are not incorrect. But it's the right kind of chaos. Just as in California, it seems that rules are meant to be broken. After a while, you can't wait to try the newest outlandish combination of *sangiovese* and cabernet, or a chardonnay from Emilia Romagna, or a merlot from Friuli.



Lionel Hampton is honored at 10th Nice jazz festival.

## Nice Jazz Festival 'Cool' Despite Franc Decline

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

NICE — George Wein understands just enough French to realize there was something fishy when the French reporter's question: "Is it true that the tenth Grande Parade du Jazz will be the last?" included the word *funeral*.

Wein invented jazz festivals in the '50s in Newport, he produces Kool Jazz Festivals all over America, he knows how to keep his cards close to his chest. He smiled enigmatically. "Nobody told me anything about it." But why talk about a funeral? This is a fete.

Que la fete commencent. Les Haricots Rouges, a French Dixieland band, launched into "When the Saints Go Marching In" on the sun-drenched Promenade des Anglais on opening day, Saturday. The sound of bebop floated up later the gaily lit shore-front hotels later that evening. This is no funeral.

Wein says that of all the festivals he produces this is his favorite, and "I'm not just saying that." What he likes most is the feeling of freedom. He laughed, "I'm talking about jazz freed, not free jazz."

He was sitting on a chair in the shade of a tree in the outdoor restaurant area (Creole food featured)

run by his wife, Joyce. "Sorry, sir, these chairs are for the restaurant," he said softly but firmly when a customer tried to take one away. He is a softly firm man who says he has nothing against free jazz, although he has not programmed any in Nice. "When I booked Charlie Hadden's Liberation Orchestra in Carnegie Hall we only sold 380 tickets," he said with genuine sadness. "Music must communicate. Jazz is a Catch 22. If you don't scuffle, you starve."

Wein is neither scuffling nor starving, but he says that were it not for his successful American festivals, Nice would have stopped years ago. "The franc wiped us out the last three years. We made money, but ended up with nothing. When we booked artists figuring 5 francs to the dollar it wound up costing us 6 to pay them by festival time. The next year we figured 6, but it went to 7. This year we adjusted our budget and prices and figured 8. So far, we're cool."

Cool is the operative word. What the approximately 10,000 customers a day and the more than 200 musicians who play here enjoy about the Nice festival is that they mix informally together between the three simultaneously running bandstands in the large shady Camier Gardens. The social angle is more important than the music. Not to say the music is unimportant; it is happy music, music that communicates, but when you hear "Now's the Time" (a simple blues line resembling The Hucklebuck) three times in two hours, you can draw the conclusion that the level of communication is not exactly deep.

But nobody seems to mind, you do not come to the Nice festival for depth. You come to savor the delicious atmosphere that rock star Steve Winwood chose to describe a wine he is "fresh as jazz on a summer's day."

The Grande Parade du Jazz continues through July 19.

## Restaurant City

The Associated Press  
SAN FRANCISCO — According to the National Restaurant Association, San Francisco has more restaurants per capita than any other city in the nation.

## Lascaux Reproduction Set to Open

By Jeffrey Ulbrich

The Associated Press

MONTIGNAC, France — More than 15,000 years after a Cro-Magnon man using crude materials daubed his heart and soul onto the walls of the Lascaux grotto, 20th-century artists have recreated the famed paintings for public view.

The cave, in the Dordogne region of southwestern France, was discovered in 1940. Its rock paintings are considered the best preserved examples of prehistoric art from the Aurignacian period of the Stone Age, roughly 14,000 to 13,500 B.C. The site was closed in 1963 by the original owner, Count de la Rochefoucauld, when the paintings began to deteriorate.

But beginning July 18, the public will be able to see a magnificent fake known as Lascaux II — an exact reproduction of what has been called the "Sistine Chapel of Prehistory."

"We have created a prehistoric place, a 52-year-old fresco place," said Monique Peyraud, a 52-year-old fresco painter who has worked on the project since 1970. "A dozen artists put all of their energy and enthusiasm into it," she explained as she strolled through the modern-day grotto in her paint-spattered smock.

The idea of copying Lascaux and its art was broached in 1970. After three years of study, the government gave \$915,000 for the work and the museum was built. A framework has been injected with more than 400 tons of concrete and the irregular interior surface sculpted to match the original. The experts say building the grotto was the hardest part of the job.

"A copyist usually copies the hands of man," said Renaud Samson, the 36-year-old film set designer who devised much of the fake grotto. But at Lascaux, we recreated nature — it's crazy."

The committee of experts that oversaw the work insisted on authenticity and exact copying, allowing no room whatever for any personal expression from the artists.

## Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind.	1214.44	1214.44	1214.44	1214.44	+0.00
Ind. Div.	1214.44	1214.44	1214.44	1214.44	+0.00
Comp. Div.	1214.44	1214.44	1214.44	1214.44	+0.00
Trans.	1214.44	1214.44	1214.44	1214.44	+0.00

## Standard &amp; Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	188.23	188.23	188.23	188.23	+0.00
Industries	188.23	188.23	188.23	188.23	+0.00
Utilities	188.23	188.23	188.23	188.23	+0.00
Trans.	188.23	188.23	188.23	188.23	+0.00

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Short
July 4	21,685	20,829	1,856
July 5	21,685	20,829	1,856
July 6	21,685	20,829	1,856
July 7	21,685	20,829	1,856

Included in the main figures.

## Market Summary, July 11

## Market Diaries

## NYSE

## AMEX

## NYSE Most Actives

## AMEX Most Actives

## NYSE Most Actives

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

## NYSE

## AMEX

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## COMMODITIES

By E.J. MAIDENBERG

### Funds Are Winning New Attention From Banks and Brokerage Houses

NEW YORK — Commodity funds, long heralded as the prudent investment vehicle for small futures traders, are winning new attention from banks and brokerage houses. For relatively small cash outlays, these mutual funds offer professional management, diversification and the avoidance of broker calls for more cash margin when markets move against the trader.

In addition, investors' risks are usually limited to half their one-time cash outlay because most funds are liquidated when their assets fall to 50 percent of their original level. Most funds require minimum investments of \$5,000 to \$10,000 plus commissions of \$350 to \$700 when investors buy their shares.

Brokerage houses that sponsor the growing number of futures funds also favor them because of the underwriting income, the trading fees that the funds generate and in many cases the funds that result from not having to service small accounts. Commodity traders need more attention than securities customers because of the fast pace of these markets.

"Many banks and noncommodity brokerage houses have recently begun eyeing these funds as a new product to offer their customers," said Theodore Thome, a leading futures-fund manager and trading adviser. "Even the banks and brokers who don't want to enter this business will have to just stay competitive."

**'A \$5,000 investment in a fund could mean having a stake in as many as 20 markets, albeit very small ones.'**

#### Banks at Home in Area

Another reason that the banks and noncommodity brokers are interested in the new stock-index and options markets, he said, "because they are more at home in this area than in agriculture or the more traditional commodity markets."

"The new stock-index-futures markets have also attracted the large and small individual trader," he continued, "as witnessed by the daily trading volumes and open interest that are soaring despite the proliferation of index products. Some of the new funds will trade exclusively in index futures and options as a result of their popularity with investors."

Mr. Thome, who heads a Boston-based company bearing his name and who is on the board of several exchanges and the National Futures Association, an industry self-police group, went on: "Most futures traders lose money because they can only afford to trade a few commodities at a time. A trader with \$25,000 can usually only hold five or seven contracts on this margin. If one of these positions causes a margin call, chances are the trader will have to unload most of the holdings. But a \$5,000 investment in a fund could mean having a stake in as many as 20 markets, albeit very small ones."

But Morton S. Baratz, editor of Managed Accounts Reports, a leading newsletter of the industry published in Columbia, Maryland, takes a somewhat different view.

"First off, there are only 65 public funds, with another eight in registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission," he said. "While this number has grown from only nine in 1979, when futures funds became popular, the amount involved, roughly \$550 million, pales beside the estimated \$1 billion in managed accounts and pools."

By definition, futures funds must have at least 36 participants and be registered by both federal agencies; private pools have 35 or fewer participants and need not be registered. Managed accounts include the "discretionary accounts" whereby brokers trade for their customers with or without their specific approval.

"Given this situation," Mr. Baratz said, "it is almost impossible to know just how much domestic and foreign money is involved in futures funds, pools or managed accounts, except to say the sum is enormous and soaring, and producing great profits to brokerage houses that sponsor them as well as many investors."

#### Performance Difficult to Assess

The performance of these funds, is also difficult to assess. "Fund investors, especially those who trade on their own behalf, become easily discouraged when the funds don't produce quick profits," Mr. Baratz noted, "so the redemption rate is very high."

Because funds only trade less than half their assets, redemptions can produce lower per-share asset figures, regardless of the skill of the fund managers, he said. Redemption rates also make the year-to-year results of the closed-end funds almost meaningless.

Jay Klopferstein, president of Norwood Securities Inc., a Chicago brokerage house that is not involved in commodities trading but which monitors the funds, observed:

"Our data show that 50 of the 55 funds we watch showed losses in June. While the final figures aren't in for June, we think the total assets of the 55 funds will fall below \$500 million, from \$520 million at the end of May and just over \$600 million at the start of the year. Why? Most managers stuck to the traditional futures markets, which were for the most part trendless in the first half. When there are no marked trends, even the best programmed computer can't help."

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 11, excluding bank service charges

	S	D	F	F	Y	HK	SG	JP	IN	TH	MY	PH	FI	SE	NZ	UK	AU	CA	MX	BR	AR	CL	CH	CO	CU	EC	EG	GR	GU	HK	IL	IS	IT	KE	KR	LA	LI	LU	LV	LT	MD	MG	MT	MR	MS	NI	NP	OM	PA	PE	PG	PK	PL	PT	QA	RO	RU	SA	SD	SI	SK	SN	SR	SV	TD	TE	TH	TI	TR	TT	TV	UG	US	UY	VE	VI	VO	WU	YE	ZA	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZY	ZZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	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# Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
30	12 1/2	12 1/4	30	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
31	12 1/2	12 1/4	31	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
32	12 1/2	12 1/4	32	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
33	12 1/2	12 1/4	33	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
34	12 1/2	12 1/4	34	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
35	12 1/2	12 1/4	35	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
36	12 1/2	12 1/4	36	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
37	12 1/2	12 1/4	37	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
38	12 1/2	12 1/4	38	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
39	12 1/2	12 1/4	39	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
40	12 1/2	12 1/4	40	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
41	12 1/2	12 1/4	41	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
42	12 1/2	12 1/4	42	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
43	12 1/2	12 1/4	43	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
44	12 1/2	12 1/4	44	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
45	12 1/2	12 1/4	45	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
46	12 1/2	12 1/4	46	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
47	12 1/2	12 1/4	47	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
48	12 1/2	12 1/4	48	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
49	12 1/2	12 1/4	49	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
50	12 1/2	12 1/4	50	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
51	12 1/2	12 1/4	51	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
52	12 1/2	12 1/4	52	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
53	12 1/2	12 1/4	53	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
54	12 1/2	12 1/4	54	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
55	12 1/2	12 1/4	55	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
56	12 1/2	12 1/4	56	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
57	12 1/2	12 1/4	57	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
58	12 1/2	12 1/4	58	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
59	12 1/2	12 1/4	59	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
60	12 1/2	12 1/4	60	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
61	12 1/2	12 1/4	61	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
62	12 1/2	12 1/4	62	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
63	12 1/2	12 1/4	63	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
64	12 1/2	12 1/4	64	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
65	12 1/2	12 1/4	65	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
66	12 1/2	12 1/4	66	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
67	12 1/2	12 1/4	67	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
68	12 1/2	12 1/4	68	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
69	12 1/2	12 1/4	69	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
70	12 1/2	12 1/4	70	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
71	12 1/2	12 1/4	71	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
72	12 1/2	12 1/4	72	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
73	12 1/2	12 1/4	73	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
74	12 1/2	12 1/4	74	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
75	12 1/2	12 1/4	75	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
76	12 1/2	12 1/4	76	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
77	12 1/2	12 1/4	77	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
78	12 1/2	12 1/4	78	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
79	12 1/2	12 1/4	79	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
80	12 1/2	12 1/4	80	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
81	12 1/2	12 1/4	81	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
82	12 1/2	12 1/4	82	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
83	12 1/2	12 1/4	83	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
84	12 1/2	12 1/4	84	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
85	12 1/2	12 1/4	85	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
86	12 1/2	12 1/4	86	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
87	12 1/2	12 1/4	87	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
88	12 1/2	12 1/4	88	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
89	12 1/2	12 1/4	89	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
90	12 1/2	12 1/4	90	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
91	12 1/2	12 1/4	91	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
92	12 1/2	12 1/4	92	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
93	12 1/2	12 1/4	93	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
94	12 1/2	12 1/4	94	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
95	12 1/2	12 1/4	95	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
96	12 1/2	12 1/4	96	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
97	12 1/2	12 1/4	97	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
98	12 1/2	12 1/4	98	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
99	12 1/2	12 1/4	99	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
100	12 1/2	12 1/4	100	1 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

## Notice of Mandatory Redemption

### The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia ("the Bank")

A\$30,000,000 6 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed A\$M Bonds due 1987

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 10th August 1972 constituting the above Bonds, that A\$30,000,000 nominal of the Bonds due for redemption on 15th August 1983. Pursuant to Clause 5(b) of the Terms and Conditions Applicable to the Bonds, 200 Bonds have been purchased by the Bank and A\$20,000,000 have been credited against the amount due for redemption.

2. The serial numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption are as follows:-

21	1482	2992	4188	5395	7028	8219	9585	11373	13629	18080	19787	20885	21887	22886	23776	24711	25683	26768	27760	28891
22	1483	2993	4189	5396	7029	8220	9586	11374	13630	18081	19788	20886	21888	22887	23777	24712	25684	26769	27761	28892
23	1484	2994	4190	5397	7030	8221	9587	11375	13631	18082	19789	20887	21889	22888	23778	24713	25685	26770	27762	28893
24	1485	2995	4191	5398	7031	8222	9588	11376	13632	18083	19790	20888	21890	22889	23779	24714	25686	26771	27763	28894
25	1486	2996	4192	5399	7032	8223	9589	11377	13633	18084	19791	20889	21891	22890	23780	24715	25687	26772	27764	28895
26	1487	2997	4193	5400	7033	8224	9590	11378	13634	18085	19792	20890	21892	22891	23781	24716	25688	26773	27765	28896
27	1488	2998	4194	5401	7034	8225	9591	11379	13635	18086	19793	20891	21893	22892	23782	24717	25689	26774	27766	28897
28	1489	2999	4195	5402	7035	8226	9592	11380	13636	18087	19794	20892	21894	22893	23783	24718	25690	26775	27767	28898
29	1490	3000	4196	5403	7036	8227	9593	11381	13637	18088	19795	20893	21895	22894	23784	24719	25691	26776	27768	28899
30	1491	3001	4197	5404	7037	8228	9594	11382	13638	18089	19796	20894	21896	22895	23785	24720	25692	26777	27769	28900
31	1492	3002	4198	5405	7038	8229	9595	11383	13639	18090	19797	20895	21897	22896	23786	24721	25693	26778	27770	28901
32	1493	3003	4199	5406	7039	8230	9596	11384	13640	18091	19798	20896	21898	22897	23787	24722	25694	26779	27771	28902
33	1494	3004	4200	5407	7040	8231	9597	11385	13641	18092	19799	20897	21899	22898	23788	24723	25695	26780	27772	28903
34	1495	3005	4201	5408	7041	8232	9598	11386	13642	18093	19800	20898	21900	22899	23789	24724	25696	26781	27773	28904
35	1496	3006	4202	5409	7042	8233	9599	11387	13643	18094	19801	20899	21901	22900	23790	24725	25697	26782	27774	28905
36	1497	3007	4203	5410	7043	8234	9600	11388	13644	18095	19802	20900	21902	22901	23791	24726	25698	26783	27775	28906
37	1498	3008	4204	5411	7044	8235	9601	11389	13645	18096	19803	20901	21903	22902	23792	24727	25699	26784	27776	28907
38	1499	3009	4205	5412	7045	8236	9602	11390	13646	18097	19804	20902	21904	22903	23793	24728	25700	26785	27777	28908
39	1500	3010	4206	5413	7046	8237	9603	11391	13647	18098	19805	20903	21905	22904	23794	24729	25701	26786	27778	28909
40	1501	3011	4207	5414	7047	8238	9604	11392	13648	18099	19806	20904	21906	22905	23795	24730	25702	26787	27779	28910
41	1502	3012	4208	5415	7048	8239	9605	11393	13649	18100	19807	20905	21907	22906	23796	24731	25703	26788	27780	28911
42	1503	3013	4209	5416	7049	8240	9606	11394	13650	18101	19808	20906	21908	22907	23797	24732	25704	26789	27781	28912
43	1504	3014	4210	5417	7050	8241	9607	11395	13651	18102	19809	20907	21909	22908	23798	24733	25705	26790	27782	28913
44	1505	3015	4211	5418	7051	8242	9608	11396	13652	18103	19810	20908	21910	22909	23799	24734	25706	26791	27783	28914
45	1506	3016	4212	5419	7052	8243	9609	11397	13653	18104	19811	20909	21911	22910	23800	24735	25707	26792	27784	28915
46	1507	3017	4213	5420	7053	8244	9610	11398	13654	18105	19812	20910	21912	22911	23801	24736	25708	26793	27785	28916
47	1508	3018	4214	5421	7054	8245	9611	11399	13655	18106	19813	20911	21913	22912	23802	24737	25709	26794	27786	28917
48	1509	3019	4215	5422	7055	8246	9612	11400	13656	18107	19814	20912	21914	22913	23803	24738	25710	26795	27787	28918
49	1510	3020	4216	5423	7056	8247	9613	11401	13657	18108	19815	20913	21915	22914	23804	24739	25711	26796	27788	28919
50	1511	3021	4217	5424	7057	8248	9614	11402	13658	18109	19816	20914	21916	22915	23805	24740	25712	26797	27789	28920
51	1512	3022	4218	5425	7058	8249	9615	11403	13659	18110	19817	20915	21917	22916	23806	24741	25713	26798	27790	28921
52	1513	3023	4219	5426	7059	8250	9616	11404	13660	18111	19818	20916	21918	22917	23807	24742	25714	26799	27791	28922
53	1514	3024	4220	5427	7060	8251	9617	11405	13661	18112	19819	20917	21919	22918	23808	24743	25715	26800	27792	28923
54	1515	3025	4221	5428	7061	8252	9618	11406	13662	18113	19820	20918	21920	22919	23809	24744	25716	26801	27793	28924
55	1516	3026	4222	5429	7062	8253	9619	11407	13663	18114	19821	20919	21921	22920	23810	24745	25717	26802	27794	28925
56	1517	3027	4223	5430	7063	8254	9620	11408	13664	18115	19822	20920	21922	22921	23811	24746	25718	26803	27795	28926
57	1518	3028	4224	5431	7064	8255	9621	11409	13665	18116	19823	20921	21923	22922	23812	24747	25719	26804	27796	28927
58	1519	3029	4225	5432	7065	8256	9622	11410	13666	18117	19824	20922	21924	22923	23813	24748	25720	26805	27797	28928
59	1520	3030	4226	5433	7066	8257	9623	11411	13667	18118	19825	20923	21925	22924	23814	24749	25721	26806	27798	28929
60	1521	3031	4227	5434	7067	8258	9624	11412	13668	18119	19826	20924	21926	22925	23815	24750	25722	26807	27799	28930
61	1522	3032	4228	5435	7068	8259	9625	11413	13669	18120	19827	20925	21927	22926	23816	24751	25723	26808	27800	28931
62	1523	3033	4229	5436	7069	8260	9626	11414	13670	18121	19828	20926	21928	22927	23817	24752	25724	26809	27801	28932
63	1524	3034	4230	5437	7070	8261	9627	11415	13671	18122	19829	20927	21929	22928	23818	24753	25725	26810	27802	28933
64	1525	3035	4231	5438	7071	8262	9628	11416	13672	18123	19830	20928	21930	22929	23819	24754	25726	26811	27803	28934
65	1526	3036	4232	5439	7072	8263	9629	11417	13673	18124	19831	20929	21931	22930	23820	24755	25727	26812	27804	28935
66	1527	3037	4233	5440	7073	8264	9630	11418	13674	18125	19832	20930	21932	22931	23821	24756	25728	26813	27805	28936
67	1528	3038	4234	5441	7074	8265	9631	11419	13675	18126	19833	20931	21933	22932	23822	24757	25729	26814	27806	28937
68	1529	3039	4235	5442	7075	8266	9632	11420	13676	18127	19834	20932	21934	22933	23823	24758	25730	26815	27807	28938
69	1530	3040	4236	5443	7076	8267	9633	11421	13677	18128	19835	20933	21935	22934	23824	24759	25731	26816	27808	28939
70	1531	3041	4237	5444	7077	8268	9634	11422	13678	18129	19836	20934	21936	22935	23825	24760	25732	26817	27809	28940
71	1532	3042	4238	5445	7078	8269	9635	11423	13679	18130	19837	20935	21937	22936	23826	24761	25733	26818	27810	28941
72	1533	3043	4239	5446	7079	8270	9636	11424	13680	18131	19838	20936	21938	22937	23827	24762	25734	26819	27811	28942
73	1534	3044	4240	5447	7080	8271	9637	11425	13681	18132	19839	20937	21939	22938	23828	24763	25735	26820	27812	28943
74	1535	3045	4241	5448	7081	8272	9638	11426	13682	18133	19840	20938	21940	22939	23829	24764	25736	26821	27813	28944
75	1536	3046	4242	5449	7082	8273	9639	11427	13683	18134	19841	20939	21941	22940	23830	24765	25737	26822	27814	28945
76	1537	3047	4243	5450	7083	8274	9640	11428	13684	18135	19842	20940	21942	22941	23831	24766	25738	26823	27815	28946
77	1538	3048	4244	5451	7084	8275	9641	11429	13685	18136	19843	20941	21943	22942	23832	24767	25739	26824	27816	28947
78	1539	3049	4245	5452	7085	8276	9642	11430	13686	18137	19844	20942	21944	22943	23833	24768	25740	26825	27817	28948
79	1540	3050	4246	5453	7086	8277	9643	11431	13687	18138	19845	20943	21945	22944	23834	24769	25741	26826	27818	28949
80	1541	3051	4247	5454	7087	8278	9644	11432	13688	18139	19846	20944	21946	22945	23835	24770	25742	26827	27819	28950
81	1542	3052	4248	5455	7088	8279	9645	11433	13689	18140	19847	20945	21947	22946						



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## U.S. Trade With China Declines To Lowest Level in Nearly 4 Years

BEIJING (UPI) — U.S. trade with China, reduced by a retaliatory Chinese trade ban, plunged in May to its lowest monthly level in nearly four years, the U.S. Embassy here reported.

The embassy report Saturday said Chinese-American trade fell to \$238 million in May, the lowest monthly level since October 1979. It said U.S. exports totaled \$75.2 million, the lowest level since August 1978.

The steep decline resulted in a U.S. trade deficit of \$87.8 million for May, the second consecutive U.S. monthly trade deficit with China and the fourth in less than a year, the embassy said.

Except for corn, which was up 77 percent last year, U.S. agricultural exports for May were nearly non-existent because of a trade ban on American cotton, soybeans and chemical fibers. The ban went into effect in January after Washington imposed unilateral textile export quotas on China. The two nations still have not reached a new textile agreement.

## CSX's Texas Gas Takeover Blocked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger refused Monday to lift a court order that temporarily blocks CSX Corp. from acquiring Texas Gas Resources Corp.

Mr. Burger turned down a plea by CSX, the largest U.S. railway system, to overrule a U.S. appeals court that bars at least for now the takeover of Texas Gas. CSX, meanwhile, has extended its \$1-billion tender offer for shares of Texas Gas to Aug. 2.

More than 90 percent of Texas Gas shares have been tendered to CSX, but a ruling Friday by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has left CSX unable to buy them.

## Iran Compensates Bridgestone

TOKYO (Reuters) — Iran has paid Bridgestone Tire Co. and Marubeni Corp. a total of 5 billion yen (\$20.8 million) as compensation for the nationalization of their jointly owned Iranian company and as repayment of loans, Iranian Embassy sources said Monday.

Bridgestone confirmed that a lump sum had been paid to the two companies by Iran but declined to specify the amount.

## Klöckner Cautiously Optimistic

DUISBURG — Klöckner & Co. is only guardedly optimistic about its prospects for the rest of 1983 after having a balanced first half, its chief executive, Joerg Henle, said Monday.

He told a press conference that this optimism may diminish later this year if the economic recovery remains uneven in many sectors.

Group first half results were "not satisfactory," given the economic situation, and allowed the group to enter the second half "without advantage or disadvantage," he said.

## Japanese Firm Sends Team to U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. said Monday that it will send a team to the United States next week for a three-week study of the possibilities of buying computer software there.

The company, which used to limit its overseas procurement to hardware, is now planning to buy software in an effort to increase its foreign purchases in response to a request to complaints by the United States and other countries about Japan's trade imbalance, it said.

## EC Rejects Plan to Set New Rates for Credits

BRUSSELS — The European Community rejected a plan on Monday to fix new interest rates for low-interest export credits after France and Italy turned down terms already accepted by other rich nations.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France said the community would now seek an extension for two or three months of existing arrangements for the low-interest government-subsidized loans, used as a weapon in the fight for export markets.

But Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson of Britain said the move could risk a breakdown of a long-standing international accord over the credits.

The minimum interest charges are set annually by the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to prevent cut-throat competition.

Officials said the decision would anger the United States, which wanted an urgent revision of the loan system and which in the past had threatened an export credit "war."

"We will start work as soon as possible on proposals to find another solution," Mr. Delors said, adding that cuts of 1 to 1.5 percent in the current minimum rates of between 10 and 12.4 percent could be acceptable.

Officials said it would be difficult to find a new formula to satisfy the United States, while within the community Britain and West Ger-

many were worried about making cuts that were too steep.

Later a communiqué issued by the ministers said the community was seeking an extension of the existing arrangements until Oct. 31. They are formally due to expire on July 15.

The United States, Japan and the EC have been at odds for months over updating the agreement. They reached a compromise last month in Paris, where the OECD is based, but at the start of EC finance ministers' talks Monday Mr. Delors made it clear that he would not accept the compromise.

The compromise would have slightly cut the cost of credits to all but the richest recipients. It also included a semi-automatic clause to phase out subsidies over three years.

France, backed by Italy, wants sharper cuts in the interest charges.

The compromise provided for a cut in borrowing charges for the poorest recipients to 9.5 percent, and for intermediate nations to 10.7 percent. The rate of 12.4 percent paid by the most affluent states would be unchanged.

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Bid: U.S. \$3.85. Asked: U.S. \$4.10.  
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1012 E. AMSTERDAM, Milwaukee  
Phone: (414) 225-0771/225-0773. Telex: 18536

## U.S. Trade Deficit Considered A Serious Threat to Economy

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. deficit in foreign trade, which has widened to record levels, is a serious threat to the economy that is unlikely to be relieved by a recovery in the domestic economy, officials in the Reagan administration now believe.

The gap between imports and exports is expected to contribute to persistently high unemployment and continuing troubles for many industries.

Government officials predict that imports of merchandise will exceed exports by \$60 billion or more this year, a gap that would be 50 percent wider than last year's record deficit.

And nonmerchandise trade is not helping any. For years, the country relied on gains from other international business activities, such as banking, insurance and travel services, to compensate for shortfalls in the export of goods. But that advantage, too, has faded, further widening the overall deficit in the balance of payments.

Robert J. Ortner, the Commerce Department's chief economist, said that the total deficit could reach \$25 billion this year, exceeding the record current-account deficit of \$15 billion in 1978.

"It certainly looks alarming," he added.

The principal cause of the merchandise-trade deficit is the strong dollar, which makes imports a bargain in U.S. stores and U.S. goods more expensive abroad than foreign ones. But there are other aggravations as well.

These include the financial plight of the developing countries, the slow pace of recovery in Europe, the deteriorating finances of oil-exporting countries, the bountiful crops in food-exporting countries and an increasingly aggressive international competition for sales. Last year, the United States recorded a merchandise-trade deficit of \$42.7 billion, slightly larger than the previous record, set in 1978, of \$42.4 billion.

The current account, which also includes trade in services such as banking and insurance, normally records surpluses that are often large enough to offset the merchandise-trade deficit.

But after showing surpluses in 1980 and 1981, the current account swung into a deficit of \$11 billion last year.

Deficits and surpluses in trade were once unimportant to the United States, a country that through most of its history could depend on its vast internal market for growth and prosperity. But during the last 20 years, foreign industries have discovered that vast market, too.



Thomas A. Holmes

while U.S. industry discovered foreign markets with less success.

Mr. Ortner said U.S. exports represent 8 percent of the country's total output of goods and services, almost twice the level of 1970. "If you go beyond the industries that actually export goods, to all the other industries that support them, that figure could more than double," he said.

All those industries represent jobs. A Commerce Department study says that export-related employment dropped from 6.2 million jobs in 1980 to 4.9 million in 1982, a decline that represented 40 percent of all the U.S. jobs lost during the two years.

Most executives and economists single out the dollar as the chief reason for the weakness of U.S. exports. "The British pound is down 35 or 40 percent against the dollar," said Thomas A. Holmes, chairman of Ingersoll-Rand Co., a leading U.S. exporter of compressors, pumps, mining equipment, oil-drilling equipment and other gear.

"That differential means we have to drop our prices by that much or raise our productivity by that much," Mr. Holmes said.

To compete, Mr. Holmes said, an U.S. manufacturer has to buy more and more parts for equipment abroad, with strong dollars, to close the currency differential.

Most economists attribute the dollar's strength to the federal budget deficits, now running at up to \$200 billion annually. They contend that the deficits force the Treasury to compete with consumers and industrial borrowers for funds. With more demand for dollars, their cost — interest rates — has to rise.

The higher interest rates, in turn,

lure foreigners to sell their currencies and buy dollar investments, easing demand for those currencies and putting a premium on the dollar.

Even without the dollar problem, U.S. industry is hard put to find more foreign customers now. Walter K. Jolson, chief economist at General Electric Co., said that a company comes up dry just about everywhere it looks.

He said that even the oil-producing countries offer little promise. Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia have all but ceased their ambitious development programs with the declines in oil prices and in world demand.

Many developing countries are big borrowers from the West. But because of the recession and other factors, some have had to reschedule their debt payments and promise to cut spending.

Now there is a new restraint, said Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade. Normally, an U.S. company would go to its bank for 120-day supplier credits, or loans, to give a foreign customer to help it make the purchase.

"Supplier credits probably accounted for half our trade with Mexico," he said. But now banks have become reluctant to extend the credits, he said, and the loans "have slowed down to a trickle."

These problems, Mr. Olmer thinks, are probably temporary. But other problems are likely to linger. World markets have become vastly more competitive, said Dean D. Thornton, a vice president for marketing at Boeing Co. in Seattle.

"There's been a fundamental change," Mr. Thornton said. "U.S. commercial aircraft manufacturers dominated the world market. They made well over 90 percent of the world's jets. There were three companies — Boeing, Lockheed and (McDonnell) Douglas. The only question was which one got the sales."

Then, he said, France, West Germany and Britain collaborated in the formation of Airbus Industrie, now a leading competitor. The European company, he said, gets a great amount of government support. "We'd like to have a more supportive policy from the U.S. government."

## Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
400	11.50-14.50	13.00-20.00	14.00-21.00	15.00-22.00	16.00-23.00
200	11.50-14.50	13.00-20.00	14.00-21.00	15.00-22.00	16.00-23.00
100	11.50-14.50	13.00-20.00	14.00-21.00	15.00-22.00	16.00-23.00
50	11.50-14.50	13.00-20.00	14.00-21.00	15.00-22.00	16.00-23.00

Call 425-50-0000  
Values White Weld S.A.  
Crest du Mont Blanc  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 395

## Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Société Anonyme in Liquidation  
Registered in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen  
(R.C. Luxembourg: B-6177)

## Notice of the Second Liquidation Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. of an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for 9:00 a.m. on 22nd July 1983 at 14, rue Aldringen:

- (a) to receive the report of the liquidator;
- (b) to appoint auditors to the liquidation; and
- (c) to resolve to hold the third and final liquidation meeting in order to approve the report of the auditors to the liquidation.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. In order to vote in person, shareholders must present either their share certificates or a certified receipt from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. for their share certificates. Forms of proxy may be obtained from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. on lodgement of share certificates and, in order to be valid for voting at the meeting, such forms of proxy must be lodged with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg by 10:00 a.m. on 20th July 1983. Share certificates so deposited will be retained by Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

KMG (Klynveld Main Goederen) S.A.  
Liquidator of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

## Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Société Anonyme in Liquidation  
Registered in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen  
(R.C. Luxembourg: B-6177)

## Notice of the Third and Final Liquidation Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. of an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for 10:00 a.m. on 22nd July 1983 at 14, rue Aldringen:

- (a) to approve the report of the auditors to the liquidation;
- (b) to grant discharge to the liquidator;
- (c) to declare the liquidation closed; and
- (d) to decide on the repository for any undistributed assets and the place where the books and records of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. will be maintained.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. In order to vote in person, shareholders must present either their share certificates or a certified receipt from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. for their share certificates. Forms of proxy may be obtained from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. on lodgement of share certificates and, in order to be valid for voting at the meeting, such forms of proxy must be lodged with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg by 10:00 a.m. on 20th July 1983. Share certificates so deposited will be retained by Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

KMG (Klynveld Main Goederen) S.A.  
Liquidator of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

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The Crocker Bank

June 1983



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

A										B										C										D										
1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	
40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%
81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%	105%	106%	107%	108%	109%	110%	111%	112%	113%	114%	115%	116%	117%	118%	119%	120%	
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281%	282%	283%	284%	285%	286%	287%	288%	289%	290%	291%	292%	293%	294%	295%	296%	297%	298%	299%	300%	301%	302%	303%	304%	305%	306%	307%	308%	309%	310%	311%	312%	313%	314%	315%	316%	317%	318%	319%	320%	
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